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...HER WEATHER — PARIS: Wednesday, fair. ...p. 20-17 (65-63) Thursday, fair. LONDON: ...sday, fair. Temp. 21-15 (70-59) Thursday, ... Temp. 25-16 (77-61). CHANNEL: Slight. ...: Wednesday, sunny. Temp. 20-17 (68-63) ... FORK: Wednesday, thunderstorms. Temp. ...(65-70).

...DITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria ... 12 S. | Lebanon ... 21.25
Belgium ... 20 B.Fr. | Luxembourg ... 20 L.Fr.
Denmark ... 2.50 D.Kr. | Morocco ... 2.50 Dr.
Eire ... 15 P. | Netherlands ... 1.50 Fl.
Finland ... 2.50 F.M. | Nigeria ... 60 K.
France ... 2.50 F. | Norway ... 3 N.Kr.
Germany ... 1.50 D.M. | Portugal ... 12 Esc.
Great Britain ... 15 P. | Sweden ... 2.50 S.Kr.
Greece ... 14 Drs. | Switzerland ... 1.70 S.Fr.
India ... Rs. 6 | Spain ... 30 Ptas.
Iran ... 40 Rials | Turkey ... T.£ 5
Italy ... 350 Lire | U.S. Military (Eur.) $0.35
Israel ... I.£ 4 | Yugoslavia ... 12 D.

...ull Senate ...ets Bill to ...reak Up ...il Firms

...ASHINGTON, June 15 (IHT). ...he Senate Judiciary Committ... approved by a one-vote mar... today a bill that would force breakup of the 18 largest U.S. ...ompanies.

...e 8-7 vote sends the divesti... bill to the Senate floor for ...ideration.

...n. Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., ... Hugh Scott, R-Pa., and Sen. ...rles Mathias, R-Md., said they ...ld favorably only to get the ...before the Senate for debate.

...e bill would require the large ...panies to decide in which ...le area—production, refining, ...sportation, or marketing— ... wanted to continue as a ...r operation, and they would ... to cut away their other ...r interests.

...e committee turned down a ...promise that would have left ...companies in their present ...up, but would have control... their prices and accounting.

...der the bill, each major com... would have to file a plan ...18 months for separating, ...in five years, its exploration ... production from its refining ... marketing operations.

...l producers, refiners and ...keters would not be able to ... pipelines, with some excep... Refiners could keep service ...ons, but no more of them ... they operated as of Jan. 1.

"If there is one symbol of the ...blishment ripping off the ...ple of this country, it is the ...companies," said Sen. Birch ..., D-Ind., a chief sponsor of ... bill. "This does not mean ...onalization of the oil compa...

...tock prices fall on Senate ...tion. Page 9.

"I want the American people ... them. I believe the free ...rprise system will work. It is ...working now."

...rebuttal, Sen. Hiram Fong, ...awaii, asked, "What proof do ... have that divestiture can ...e the business better? I be... this bill is really based on ...tion. It is based on prejudice, ... not based on fact."

...pporters of the bill contend ... splintering the industry ...its into separate, smaller seg... would increase competi... and lower prices.

...pponents maintain that the ...stry already is highly com...tive and argue that the bill ...ld make it less efficient, add ...osts, reduce production, and ...n higher prices for con...ers.

...hey also say it would increase ... already growing dependence ...foreign oil by impairing the ...stry's ability to raise capital ...costly projects like Alaskan ...development and offshore drill...

...mate Majority Leader Mike ...nsfield, D-Mont., indicated to ...orters that the bill is so con...ersial it may be impossible ...deal with it at this year's ...ate session, which is to end ... 2.

...he bill was approved by the ...ate Judiciary Committee's an...rust panel by a 4-to-3 vote ... April 1.

...ince then, at the insistence ...he bill's opponents, additional ...mittee hearings were held at ...ch witnesses from the Depart...ts of Justice, State, Defense, ...asury, Agriculture and other ...cies testified against it.

...pporters of the bill concede ...t they see no chance of mus...ing the two-thirds majority ...t would be required to override ...to by President Ford.

...issinger Talks ...ith Vorster ...o Get New Site

...ONN, June 15 (AP).—The ...st German government an...nced today that secretary of ...te Henry Kissinger's meeting ...h South African Prime Min... John Vorster next week ...s been switched from Hamburg ... another site.

...n announcement said that ...ecause of the intensity of the ...posed talks as well as the ...portance of achieving results, ...e federal government has im...ssed on both discussion part...rs the need to meet in quiet at ... remote spot."

Officials said that the June 24 talks, which will focus on ...king to defuse the potentially ...plosive southern African racial ...uation, will probably be held ...mewhere in the eastern Harz ...ountains, the Bavarian forest ...gion or the Koblenz area.

U.S. Is 'Astonished'

WASHINGTON, June 15 (UPI). The State Department said to...y it was "astonished" that West ...ermany had suggested a change ...venue for the meeting between ...r. Vorster and Mr. Kissinger.

Associated Press.

GETTING AWAY FROM IT ALL.—President Ford, two aides and three dogs heading for a helicopter on the White House lawn. He took a break at the presidential hideaway Camp David in the Maryland mountains.

With 'Neat, Accurate' Weapons

NATO Defense Heads Agree On Modernizing A-Arsenal

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, June 15 (IHT).—*NATO defense ministers, meeting* as the organization's Nuclear Planning Group, agreed here today on ways to modernize the alliance's atomic posture.

Some of NATO's older nuclear weapons—described by a senior official as "dirty and inaccurate" —are to be replaced by missiles and warheads which are "neat and accurate."

The current total of about 7,000 U.S. nuclear warheads in Western Europe, the *majority of them* in West Germany, can be safely reduced, officials here said, provided replacements are made with the improved weaponry now at NATO's disposal.

Alliance sources pointed out that such a cutback in the number of nuclear warheads would not reduce NATO's nuclear firepower. They said the replacement weapons would improve efficiency and therefore give NATO a more flexible response to any challenge from the Warsaw Pact nations.

A communiqué issued after today's ministerial meeting stated that the group "expressed concern at the continuing increase in the military strength of the Warsaw Pact forces beyond levels justified for defensive purposes." *The statement said the East bloc's* military buildup has an impact on the "strategic balance between East and West" especially in Europe.

U.S. Plans Studied

The statement continued that "Against this background" the ministers considered U.S. plans for improving NATO's capability.

Among the programs discussed, sources said, were:

• Using the Lance medium-range, ground-to-ground missile to replace the Honest John and Sergeant models. The Lance is more accurate and has less fallout than the two older missiles.

• Using the highly accurate Pershing II to replace the older Pershing I, which has a 50-50 chance of hitting within a quarter-mile of its target.

• Using submarine-launched ballistic missiles instead of quick-reaction aircraft. The undersea missiles are not accurate as land-based ones, but are harder for *an enemy to find.* The aircraft are kept on runways with their motors running—making the airports themselves a target in a "highly destabilizing" situation, as one official said.

• Using the Cruise missile, launched from ships, submarines or airplanes. *Essentially a flying* warhead like the World War II "buzz bomb," the missile is highly accurate over land.

Particular stress was put on the effectiveness of NATO's short-range weapons capable of delivering either nuclear or conventional warheads. "There is a need to clean up targeting accuracy," a senior official said.

After the meeting the British said that their nuclear deterrent capacity is superior to that of the French "force de frappe," which is not part of NATO's integrated command but which France cites in claiming to be the world's third strongest nuclear power.

The British said they are the third strongest nuclear force—after the United States and the Soviet Union, in that order. British officials revealed that the French nuclear capability was not even taken into account during the Nuclear Planning *Group's regular meetings when* the strategic posture of the West is always the main agenda item.

NATO officials were somewhat puzzled by this claim—not because *they dispute its accuracy* —but because it might offend French sensitivities needlessly. As France was not represented at the meeting, no immediate reaction was forthcoming. But the timing of these comments, just before a state visit to Britain by French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, surprised other NATO alliance member countries.

Agency Calls Sale Excessive

Saudi Arabia Is Said to Seek 1,900 U.S. Air-to-Air Missiles

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, June 15 (NYT). —Saudi Arabia is seeking to buy more than 1,900 Sidewinder interceptor missiles from the United States, according to administration and congressional officials.

Together with the recently announced sale of 16 Hawk ground-to-air missile batteries, the proposed purchase of the air-to-air Sidewinder would give Saudi Arabia one of the most potent air-defense systems in the Middle East.

The Pentagon is expected to submit the proposed sale of the Sidewinders to Congress soon for review, as required by law. A *number of pro-Israel legislators* have privately indicated that they are planning to fight the magnitude of the transaction, which would amount to a fivefold increase in the number of *such mis*siles obtained by Saudi Arabia.

The U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency has already said that the sale is excessive for Saudi defense. Administration officials said, however, that Saudi Arabia was ordering what it believes is necessary for its growing fleet of F-5 fighter aircraft and that the Pentagon concurs with this.

Sales Justified

The sale of the Hawk missiles and the proposed purchase of the Sidewinder missiles are being justified by the Saudi government and the Pentagon as needed in the event of a war between Saudi Arabia and Iraq.

Earlier reports from the area had indicated, however, that the Saudi arms buildup was a response to the growing military power of Iran, across the gulf. Since the Saudi government is buying the Hawk missiles directly from a private U.S. manu*facturer, the Raytheon Co., and* not through the Pentagon, the transaction does not require congressional review. Under current law, Congress must be given 20 days' notice of any proposed government-to-government sale in excess of $25 million. During this period, Congress can veto the sale by a majority vote in both houses.

President Ford recently vetoed legislation that would have brought straight commercial arms sales under a review process similar to government-to-*government transactions.*

Administration officials also disclosed that the 10 Hawk batteries now in Saudi Arabia were

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Kremlin Curbs Cash, Goods Foreigners Send to Russians

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, June 15 (WP).—The Soviet Union has moved decisively to restrict financial assistance from abroad for its citizens—particularly dissenters—and to curtail sharply their access to high-quality consumer goods, including imported items.

With a series of complicated changes in customs and currency *regulations during the last year,* the Kremlin has plugged loopholes which had permitted citizens to receive from the West modest sums of money that could be converted into enough Soviet cash to sustain entire families in reasonable comfort and a few in unusual luxury.

The latest change, which took effect today, is a sharp increase in the duty charged on many imported items. A fur coat, for instance, will now carry a duty of 125 rubles (about $150 at official exchange rates), which is nearly 10 times more than it used to cost.

The revised rules apply to all Soviet citizens and therefore affect millions whose relatives or friends send them money or parcels as gifts. But the principal target of the changes seems to be dissenters and would-be Jewish emigrants whose political activities prevent them from getting jobs.

They depend almost entirely on remittances from supporters, and the impact of the changes has been profound. "This means an end to the help we receive from abroad," said a mathematician who has been refused permission to emigrate.

A curious feature of the difficult and frequently dangerous lives of such Jewish activists and prominent dissenters has been their relatively high living standard. Paradoxically, a conse*quence of their ostracism from* Soviet society was the receipt of benefits that the Kremlin

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Italian Campaign Casualty: Reds' 'Historic Compromise'

By Jim Hoagland

ROME, June 15 (WP).—The Italian Communist party's once-innovative "historic compromise" proposal to govern jointly with the Christian Democrats has become a casualty in the strident Italian election campaign.

The Communists, who trailed the Christian Democrats by less than 3 percentage points in some recent national polls, are instead seeking what could be a dominant and formal governing role in a broader coalition after the parliamentary elections, Sunday and Monday.

In an interview, senior party official Giorgi Napolitano confirmed that the decision to abandon the historic-compromise plan *had resulted partly from doubts* within Communist ranks about the idea and partly from the sharp anti-Communist campaign that right-wing Christian Democrats have launched.

In contrast to previous party declarations that the decision is *a temporary one for this election,* the statements by Mr. Napolitano, a key figure on the party's nine-member governing secretariat, were vague on the future of the historic-compromise proposal.

He would only say that "we will discuss it again after we draw a conclusion from at least two to three years" of coalition government by all of Italy's political parties, except the neo-Fascists.

The dropping of the historic compromise has turned the election campaign into more of a head-on clash between the only two parties that have a wide popular following in Italy. This, in turn, could affect the possibilities of cooperation that both sides say is needed to pull Italy out of crisis after the elections.

On other points covered in the interview, Mr. Napolitano:

• Gave perhaps the most detailed view yet of specific Com*munist proposals for their* role in the broader coalition. He suggested the Communists would back controls on meat and oil imports, help negotiate wage freezes and seek a major reorganization of the government.

• Asserted that a Socialist par*ty leader recently in Washington* had relayed signals that the Ford administration could accept an important Communist role in determining government policy as long as it was kept informal and discreet.

• Said that the role reported*ly suggested by Washington* was no longer possible and that Communist participation either in the Cabinet or in a formal governing majority "are the only necessary and correct possible results of the elections."

The party switched from seeking the long-term compromise coalition of Italy's two largest parties proposed by Communist leader Enrico Berlinguer in 1973 to seeking the wider coalition because "a broad consensus is needed to carry out a severe policy" of austerity, recovery and reorganization, Mr. Napolitano said.

The Christian Democrats have repeatedly rejected any formal cooperation with the Communists and the two parties have been hammering at each other in the campaign. The Commu-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

United Press International.

MAKING UP.—Italian Communist leader Enrico Berlinguer being made up by an employee of the state television network, RAI-TV, yesterday before his news conference.

Asks Syrian Presence, Also

Franjieh Said to Approve Arabs' Joint Peace Force

From Wire Dispatches

BEIRUT, June 15.—Suleiman Franjieh, the President of Lebanon, today was reported to have consented to the dispatch of a joint Arab peace-keeping force to Lebanon. However, he was also said to have insisted on a continuation of the Syrian intervention.

Mr. Franjieh's reported acceptance of the plan for a joint force, proposed last week by the Arab League, reversed previous statements by Christian leaders that they would resist any intervention by foreign troops other than Syrians in Lebanon's 14-month-old civil war.

The announcement of Mr. Franjieh's acceptance was made by Mahmoud Riad, secretary-general of the Arab League.

"President Franjieh agreed after I explained to him the decision of the Arab foreign ministers conference and reaffirmed the Arab League's respect for Lebanon's sovereignty and independence," the Middle East News Agency quoted Mr. Riad as saying in Damascus. Mr. Riad had conferred in Lebanon with Mr. Franjieh and other Christian leaders. The rightist Amchit radio carried the same report as the news agency.

Settlement Hopes

"President Franjieh agreed, considering the decision as a correct initiative by Arab states, but at the same time he insisted on the continuation of Syria's initiative, stating that both the Syrian and the pan-Arab initiatives raised hopes of a settlement of the Lebanese conflict," Mr. Riad said, according to the agency.

Mr. Riad conferred with Mr. Franjieh at a village in the center of the Christian heartland, 15 miles northeast of Beirut. He traveled there after consultations in Damascus with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad.

He spent more than two hours with Mr. Franjieh and then continued the discussion in the presence of the leaders of the *two main Christian militias*— former President Camille Chamoun, leader of the National Bloc party, and Pierre Gemayel, leader of the Phalange party.

Meanwhile, another top-ranking Arab peace envoy, Libyan Premier Abdel Salam Jalloud, who also arrived from Damascus, conferred first with President-elect Elias Sarkis, a Christian, and with the leaders of the leftist alliance of Lebanese Mos*lem factions and Palestinian* guerrillas.

Earlier, a Palestinian spokesman said that a Syrian tank force advanced toward Mar*jayoun, six miles from the north*eastern tip of Israel.

The advance brought the Syrians to the Litani River—

AP.

Mahmoud Riad

thought by some *diplomats and* observers to be the "red line" across which any Syrian move would bring a military response from Israel. But Israeli leaders *have recently indicated the "red* line" was as much political as geographical, and that the Syrian Army's entry into the area, while disquieting to Israel, might not require a military response.

Fighting also flared in Beirut and its suburbs, where Moslem and Christian Lebanese battled with machine guns and mortars, setting several buildings on fire.

Leftist spokesmen charged that rightists shelled the Palestinian refugee camp at Tal Zaatar, on the city's southeastern edge, killing 15 persons and wounding 40.

U.S. Warships Return

WASHINGTON, June 15 (Reuters).— Seven U.S. ships have returned to the eastern Mediterranean near Lebanon after leaving the area earlier this month, a Defense Department spokesman said today.

The spokesman gave no reason for the return of the task force, which had steamed to the area earlier this year for the possible evacuation of Americans *and others when the Lebanese* fighting intensified.

The seven-ship task force includes the helicopter-carrier Guadalcanal.

An eighth U.S. vessel, the aircraft carrier America, is also in the eastern Mediterranean, the spokesman said.

Stock Tables Not Available

The IHT regrets that due to continuing transmission difficulties it is not able to publish New York and American Stock Exchange tables in this edition.

News Analysis

Syrian Goal Seems Clear: Mold the Lebanon It Wants

By James F. Clarity

DAMASCUS, June 15 (NYT).— In the nearly two weeks since Syria sent large numbers of troops into Lebanon, the Syrian objectives and the tactics President Hafez al-Assad is using to achieve them have become more sharply defined.

Through the confusion of political and military activity in the Arab world in the last two weeks, Mr. Assad has been methodically working toward the eventual creation of the kind of Lebanon the Syrian government wants and seeking to prevent the emergence of a Lebanon it does not want.

With his troops and tanks in control of much of the Lebanese countryside and a relatively reduced level of resistance from Lebanese Moslems and leftists and from Palestine Liberation Organization forces, Mr. Assad is apparently confident enough of his position at home and abroad to be preparing to leave Damascus Thursday for visits to France, Yugoslavia and Romania.

"It is well known," a senior *diplomat said here, "that you do* not leave the shop untended if analysts, some of them not friendly to the Syrian President. While the ultimate success of Syrian's *intervention is still in question,* the President seems to have made some modest tactical gains.

Holding His Own

"Things are still unfolding," said a knowledgeable diplomat. "Assad is a careful, methodical man, not an adventurer. And so *far, he is holding his own."*

Mr. Assad's gains, if he can sustain them and transform them into a durable truce and a functioning Lebanese state, would make him perhaps the most prestigious, if not powerful, leader in the Middle East, giving him status and recognition equal to that of President Anwar Sadat of Egypt.

Conversely, failure could bring Syria international disgrace and possibly lead to Mr. Assad's ouster.

What Syria wants and does not want in Lebanon has become clear, according to Western and Arab analysts, in the recent statements and actions of the Damascus government. Syria wants, at the very least, a Lebanese state that is friendly toward, if not dependent on, Syria, politically and possibly militarily.

Syria does not want a Lebanon that is partitioned into Christian and Moslem sectors, leaving the *constant potential for recurring* civil war. Nor does Syria want a Lebanon controlled by a radical leftist government run by Moslems and influenced by the more militant factions of the PLO—a government that could pull Syria into a war that it might not want to fight with Israel.

It seems clear that, for the present, Damascus prefers a new Lebanese government operating under Elias Sarkis, now the presi*dent-elect.* Damascus has also made it clear that it does not intend to withdraw a sizable number of its troops until Mr. Sarkis has taken office and is running a legitimate constitutional government in peaceful conditions.

While Mr. Assad's tactics have apparently made some gains, there have also been setbacks. His troops and tanks were delayed by unexpectedly fierce resistance as they approached Beirut and the southern coastal city of Sidon. But the President has used the time to reinforce his military positions in the Lebanese countryside and the Syrian forces—estimated at 12,000 men and 350 to 400 tanks—seem prepared for a stay of several months.

Mr. Assad has also been using the relative lull in military action for what many diplomats here consider skillful diplomacy. In recent days, political figures from the Arab League in Cairo, as well as from Jordan, Libya and Algeria, have been arriving in Damascus to talk to the President. Mr. Assad has simultaneously been shuttling his foreign minister, Abdel Halim Khaddam, around Arab capitals explaining Syria's positions and demands.

At the center of the swirl of diplomatic maneuvering here in recent days has been the decision to establish an Arab peace-keep-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Amin's Aide Dies Of Attack Wounds

LONDON, June 15 (Reuters).— President Idi Amin's bodyguard died today from injuries suffered when grenades were thrown at the presidential motorcade last week, Uganda radio said.

Air Force Staff Sgt. Musa Abas died at Kampala's Mulago Hospital, where field marshal Amin drove him after last Thursday's incident. The president may owe his life to a sudden decision he made to have sergeant Abbas drive his jeep and to sit, himself, in the back seat.

Communist Influence Seen

Rebel Border Activities Cool Malaysia, Thailand Relations

By Lewis M. Simons

KROH, Malaysia, June 15 (WP).—Malaysia and Thailand have recently begun regarding each other with distrust.

This new suspicion between old friends is occurring when both governments are growing increasingly concerned with Communist insurgencies in their territories and fearful of the long-range intentions of Vietnam in backing the guerrilla operations.

The immediate cause of the sudden cooling in relations was the withdrawal June 6, under Thai pressure, of a 410-man Malaysian paramilitary and intelligence force from the southern Thai border town of Betong, barely 10 miles from Kroh. The Malaysian force had been stationed in Thailand under an agreement between the two governments.

The Thai government said it was responding to the demands of Betong residents, many of whom are considered to be Communist supporters, following a sweep of the area in April by strafing Malaysian jets during which a Thai rubber plantation was damaged.

Concessions to Communists

But top Malaysian military and government officials in the border area and in the capital, Kuala Lumpur, expressed fears that, in ordering the force out of Betong, the Thais were making one of a number of concessions they considered necessary to appease their Communist neighbors in Indochina—at Malaysia's expense.

"The Thais have a long history, of which they're very proud, of avoiding foreign domination by bending with the wind," observed a senior Foreign Ministry official, referring to Thailand's being the only nation in Southeast Asia never to be colonized. "They're playing for bigger stakes now than just getting our boys out of Betong."

By "bigger stakes," the official said, he meant, "we believe they're preparing for the time when they'll have to cooperate more fully with North Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries to assure the safety of Thailand. This presents a very serious problem for Malaysia."

The problem, in essence, is that southern Thailand has long provided safe havens for more than 1,000 armed insurgents of the Malayan Communist party. With Malaysian forces stationed at Betong, the core of the Communists' operational base, the Malaysian Army on this side of the border had easy access to intelligence as well as the right to chase guerrilla attack parties back into their sanctuaries.

Although the Thai government almost immediately replaced the Malaysians with 400 Thai special policemen, Malaysians as well as a number of Western observers in Kuala Lumpur are skeptical that the Thais will pay serious heed to the Malaysian Communists' activities in the Betong salient, a stubby finger of land which pokes into the rugged jungles and hills of northern Thailand.

Spread Too Thin

"Even if the Thais were serious about the south," said Brig. Gen. Jaafar Onn, the Malaysian Army commander in charge of the region, "they're spread too thin in the north and northeast," a reference to the Thai insurgency there. "But in fact," Gen. Jaafar continued, "the Thai government is apathetic about the south and about our Communists there."

"Of course they're apathetic," observed a Western diplomat with long experience in Southeast Asia. "Why shouldn't they be? The MCP doesn't bother the Thais, except to collect taxes in Betong. They direct all their actions across the border into Malaysia. As the government in Bangkok sees it, the southern Communists are Malaysia's headache."

But the Thais do have a headache of their own in the southern part of their country, a group of Moslems who have been agitating for years for separation from Buddhist Thailand. Malaysia's refusal, some say inability, to help provide relief undoubtedly contributed to the Thai decision to order the Malaysian security force out of Betong.

Won't Fight Moslems

Thai Foreign Minister Pichai Rattakul met in Kuala Lumpur last month with his Malaysian counterpart, Ahmad Rithauddeen, to review the six-year-old border agreement under which the Malaysians were allowed to be based in Betong. During that meeting, according to an informed source, Mr. Pichai called for a new accord which would include Malaysia's commitment to combat the Moslem separatists. The Malaysians refused, and the pull-out order followed.

"As a Moslem state, we cannot commit ourselves, certainly not in writing, to wage war against fellow Moslems," said a Foreign Ministry official. "The Thais told us they understood this. But they're using our inability to cooperate as a decoy from the main issue."

A number of top separatist leaders are known to take refuge regularly in northern areas of Malaysia, as Malaysian Communists similarly are harbored in southern Thailand. The scale of the separatist movement is smaller, and it does not directly threaten Thailand's overall sovereignty, as the Communists do that of Malaysia. "But the Thais do have a point when they seek a quid pro quo," conceded a Malaysian Foreign Ministry official.

WP.

News Analysis

Syrian Goal Seems Clear: Mold the Lebanon It Wants

(Continued from Page 1)

ing force, approved by the Arab League last week, to be composed of troops from Libya, Algeria, Sudan and Saudi Arabia, plus Syrian and PLO units already in Lebanon.

The negotiations on the size and deployment of the peace-keeping force have been delayed, apparently because Lebanese Christian leaders reject the concept of "Arabization" of the Lebanese problem, but the talks have compelled Libya and Algeria to send high officials here to see Mr. Assad.

In the view of some analysts, the creation of the peace-keeping force puts both Algeria and Libya in the position of accepting some of the responsibility for maintaining a Lebanese cease-fire.

If the peace-keeping force fails, Mr. Assad can blame the Arab League, including Algeria and Libya. If it succeeds, he can assume credit for having agreed to allow the force to enter Lebanon, emphasizing that Syria, with its military forces, had brought about the cease-fire in the first place. Failure of the peace-keeping force and the outbreak of new fighting would provide Syria with a pretext for accelerating its military action to crush its opponents in Lebanon.

Mr. Assad's tactics, however, have also provoked several political, economic and possibly military problems.

Iraq, which has reportedly moved large numbers of troops in the direction of the Syrian border, charges that Syria is preventing it from helping in a solution of the Lebanese crisis. The Iraqis reportedly say that Syria has agreed to allow Iraqi soldiers on Syrian soil. Syria has replied that the "agreement" was no more than a draft proposal that was still far from receiving the necessary approval of other Arab nations.

Syria asserts that the Iraqi troop movements are an attempt to weaken Syria's peacemaking efforts in Lebanon. Many analysts here believe that the Iraqis, long hostile to Mr. Assad, see a possibility of his downfall in the Lebanese intervention.

If the intervention works, the analysts say, Iraq will appear isolated and frustrated in many Arab eyes. Simultaneously, Iraq has been refusing since April to send Syria the pipeline oil this country needs, a tactic that could cause economic problems here and threaten the capability of a long-term military intervention force in Lebanon.

There are, however, apparently reliable reports that Saudi Arabia will give Syria enough oil to get through the coming months.

The principal negative result of the intervention on Syria's relations with non-Arab nations has ben the sharp criticism it evoked from the Soviet Union, whose Premier Alexei Kosygin, recently found himself in Damascus apparently unaware that Syria was in process of escalating its intervention in Lebanon during his visit. Moscow, Syria's military supplier, later called the intervention a continuation of the bloodletting.

After the Soviet criticism, the presidential palace here announced in rapid succession that Mr. Assad would visit not only France but also Yugoslavia and Romania, the two European Communist nations that are least friendly toward Moscow.

As Mr. Assad prepares to leave the country for five days, there is no feeling here that his intervention policy has raised public indignation that might encourage an attempt to overthrow him.

Many Syrians say, however, that they would prefer to fight Iraqis, whom they have long considered the enemy to the east, and that they do not like the idea of killing brother Arabs in Lebanon.

Saudis Seen In Missile Bid

(Continued from Page 1)

being manned by U.S. civilians employed by the Raytheon Co., and that U.S. civilians were expected to provide similar technical assistance for the new Hawks.

If the Sidewinder sale goes through, delivery is expected to start at the end of 1978. By then, Saudi Arabia will have a total of 110 F-5s. It now has 50.

The F-5s will be the only Saudi aircraft able to fire the Sidewinder, and this has been the basis of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency's questioning on the magnitude of the proposed sale. The Saudis would then have about 2,400 Sidewinders for 110 aircraft. An F-5 can carry only two Sidewinders and two 20-mm cannons on its wings.

The Pentagon successfully maintained that, given the need for several reloads and the requirement to place reserve stocks of the missile throughout the vast Saudi Arabian territory, the 2,400 total was justified.

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China Warns Philippines on Drilling of Oil

Renews Its Claim To Spratley Islands

PEKING, June 15 (Reuters).—China issued a strongly worded statement today repeating its long-standing claim to sovereignty over the disputed Spratley Islands in the South China Sea.

The statement, by a Foreign Ministry spokesman, indicated that Peking believes that a Swedish - Philippine consortium was encroaching on Chinese territory by carrying out oil exploration off the islands.

The Spratleys, a string of coral reefs and atolls at the strategic crossroad between the Indian Ocean and the west Pacific, are also claimed by South Vietnam, Taiwan and the Philippines.

These three governments maintain military units on some of the 96 islands, whose surrounding seabeds are believed to hold rich oil deposits.

In a warning to the three governments, the statement said that "any foreign country's armed invasion and occupation" of any of the islands was an encroachment on Chinese territory and impermissible.

It pointed out that a Swedish-Philippine consortium had started drilling for oil in the Reed Bank area of the islands. Manila originally sought U.S. help to undertake the exploration.

Peking and Manila established diplomatic ties only last year. A spokesman for the Philippine Embassy said it had not received any Chinese statement and had no comment.

Manila Defends Drilling

MANILA, June 15 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo responded to Peking protests against Philippine-authorized oil exploration in the South China Sea with an insistence that the area was "within the continental shelf of the Philippines."

Mr. Romulo said that "the Reed Bank is within the continental shelf of the Philippines, which was declared by the Republic of the Philippines to be within the economic exploitation zone of the country in accordance with the United Nations convention on continental shelves in 1958."

He also said that the matter of jurisdiction over the Spratleys had been brought up when the Philippines established diplomatic relations with Peking a year ago.

The statement stopped short of saying that any sort of recognition to the Philippine claims had been accorded by Peking officials.

In a separate development, the National Petroleum Board announced that the U.S. firm Standard Oil of Indiana had bought a substantial share of a Swedish consortium exploiting the disputed area.

Similar protests against the drilling operation were lodged earlier by Taipei and by Vietnam.

Swedish Reaction

STOCKHOLM, June 15 (AP).—A spokesman for the Swedish partner in the joint oil-drilling project said today that "we assume the area belongs to the Philippines and the protest does not affect our activities in the area at the present."

The spokesman of the Salen et Wicander firm said the issue was not a new one and that he believed the Chinese may have lodged the protest now because his company has a new partner in the project, Standard Oil of Indiana.

Rumsfeld Flies To Kenya, Zaire On Arms Mission

BRUSSELS, June 15 (IHT).—Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld flew to Kenya today to discuss further military aid there. On Thursday he will travel to Zaire on a similar mission.

Kenya and Zaire are the two black African countries, besides Ethiopia, with which the United States had a significant military aid program in recent years.

The trip, the first to Africa by a U.S. defense secretary, is part of Washington's effort to rebuild its policy there in light of growing Soviet influence on the continent.

In Moscow, the news agency Tass criticized the visit, saying its real aim "lies in a desire to maintain the interests of the American monopolies, to help the racialist regimes in the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia, to involve southern Africa in the orbit of [U.S.] global policy."

Mr. Rumsfeld had been in Brussels for a meeting of NATO ministers.

Fire Kills 3 in Brazil

SAO PAULO, Brazil, June 15 (AP).—Three persons were burned to death and 200 were left homeless yesterday by a fire that raged through the Marconi slum district, razing 182 houses.

Associated Press.

NORTHERN MILITARY EXERCISES.—Group of Soviet troops on maneuvers recently near Petrozavodsk, north of Leningrad, using guided anti-tank missiles.

In Wide-Ranging Study

Rhodesia Racial Reforms Proposed

SALISBURY, June 15 (Reuters).—A special inquiry commission on racial discrimination today urged in a report that the Rhodesian government abolish separate black and white voters' rolls and return to a common list.

The 115-page report, which also called for changes in the law dividing Rhodesia's land between the races, came in for immediate criticism by black nationalists and white hardliners.

Recommendations covering a wide variety of subjects—from employment opportunities to the use of public toilets—were made by the commission.

Headed by a retired High Court judge, Sir Vincent Quenet, the 11-member commission included five blacks. It was appointed by the government last September to look into ways of improving race relations in Rhodesia.

But the black nationalists, who are demanding majority rule, boycotted the commission's inquiry.

'Considered View'

On reform of the electoral law, the commission said: "In our considered view, the relationship between the races would be improved if there were a return to the common roll."

At present, there is a European roll and an African roll. Some Africans are also elected to Parliament by electoral colleges. But the system means that there is no chance of the blacks achieving a parliamentary majority.

The commission sidestepped the question of what qualifications would be needed for listing on the common roll—a stumbling block in many previous negotiations aimed at finding a Rhodesian constitutional settlement.

"We do not think we are called on to make proposals in regard to the qualifications," the report said.

But it said it thought that the qualifications would exclude the great majority of blacks in the tribal areas, saying they would have to be represented in some other way—perhaps through the tribal chiefs.

Land Reforms

Some of the commission's most controversial proposals concern the Land Tenure Act, under which the country is divided about evenly between white areas and black areas, which are called tribal trust lands.

It says the act should be replaced by a system recognizing "private land" and "state land." Private land would include European residential, urban and farming property, African townships and the existing multiracial areas. State land would include tribal trust territories and national parks.

European residential land should remain exclusively white, the report said. But it said that urban commercial and industrial land should be made available to all races, not just the whites. Qualified blacks should also be permitted to set up as farmers in areas now reserved for whites, the report said.

On hotels and restaurants, the commission suggested that in urban areas the law requiring special permits to serve blacks should be repealed.

The commission proposed that after a two-year "thinking space" for hotel keepers and restaurant owners to decide if they wanted to continue in their business, it should become unlawful to decide on the basis of race to refuse to serve guests.

The commission opposed the present ban on blacks' drinking in city bars after 7 p.m.

U.S. Woes Cited

On education, the commission opposed integrated schools, pointing to troubles over compulsory integration in the United States. But the panel did favor integration of the separate black and white educational authorities under one ministry.

The commission said there should be no restrictions on adult multiracial sport, but parents should be allowed to refuse to permit their children to take part.

However, the idea of multiracial swimming pools was rejected by the panel.

Qualified nonwhites should be appointed to responsible positions in government ministries, the commission said, but there should be no legislation to penalize employers who openly declared a preference for white employees.

National service, at present restricted to whites, should be expanded to include all former secondary-school students and apprentices irrespective of race.

The commission said multiracial public toilets should be divided—with one section free and another section entered after insertion of a coin in a slot.

Black nationalists and white rightists quickly denounced the report.

"A monstrous injustice to the white community . . . appeasement . . . betrayal" were terms employed by the far right.

Max Chigwida, publicity secretary of the external faction of the divided African National Council, said: "Even if the Rhodesian Front [party's] government were to implement all the recommendations of the commission of inquiry, this would still leave untouched the major issue in the Rhodesia problem."

"The heart of the matter is the power which enables the Rhodesian Front government to indulge in instituting such inhuman practices as racial discrimination at all. The oppressed Zimbabweans will not be deceived by either the recommendations of the commission or by any promises to implement all or some of the recommendations."

Len Idensoh, leader of the rightist Rhodesia National party, called the report Prime Minister Ian "Smith's normal appeasement" and "a betrayal of white Rhodesians" which would hasten the advent of black rule.

The extreme-right Southern African Solidarity Congress said: "The report represents a monstrous injustice to the white community."

Mr. Smith said on television last night—before the report was made public—that he thought it was balanced and reasonable, although he would challenge a few of its recommendations. The government will spell out its stand on the report when Parliament resumes next week.

Russia Curbs Foreign Gifts

(Continued from Page 1)

gives only to its most highly regarded citizens.

Money they received as gifts from the West was converted into certificates for use in special stores that supply better foods and consumer goods to foreigners—and selected Russians whose reliability or position entitles them to such coupons.

Bastions of Privilege

These special shops are bastions of privilege, with well-stocked shelves, counters and catalogues that make ordinary Soviet stores look very meager by comparison. The demand for coupons is so great, therefore, that they could be sold at up to six times their face value.

Hence, a person receiving a gift of $100 had the enviable choice of shopping in the special stores for himself and his family or selling the coupons—which is technically illegal—for as much as 600 rubles.

As of Jan. 1, however, the money from abroad has been converted into Soviet currency at the official rate of about $1.25 per ruble and a hefty handling tax has been imposed so that $100 now converts into only about 50 rubles.

That change alone meant a drastic downgrading in living conditions for out-of-work dissenters.

Now the raising of import duties, which had remained steady for seven years, will add new problems. Nearly every category of shoes, fabrics, coats, suits, dresses and other garments has been reassessed, with customs fees generally doubled or boosted even higher in a few instances.

Not Outrageous

In most categories, the new duties are still not outrageously high—the levy on suits, including extremely popular blue-jean outfits, is going from 8 to 20 rubles, for instance—but the boost is enough to be discouraging. In addition, only one suit per package is allowed instead of the two that were previously permitted.

Customs costs are generally paid by the senders and the concern here is that the added costs may lead to a drop in support.

In imposing these stringent customs and currency regulations, the authorities may have had another motive—curbing the black marketeering and speculation in coupons and imported goods.

Magnificent view of Rome from Silvio's Bar
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49 Via Ludovisi (near Via Veneto).

'Shoddy Show' Is a Rebuke to Soviet Worker

MOSCOW, June 15 (UPI).—A textile institute has opened an exhibition featuring poor-quality goods from 13 Moscow factories, the newspaper Vechernyy Moskva reported yesterday.

The exhibit consists of 82 displays showing such things as the most inferior shoes from one plant and shabby clothes from a major knitwear manufacturer, the newspaper said.

The "good - for - nothing goods" were selected by teams of young people from the Komsomol Communist youth organization. The project's goal is to increase factory workers' adherence to efficiency standards.

OAS Report Assails Chile Rights Again

Reply Is Expected At General Assembly

From Wire Dispatches

SANTIAGO, June 15.—Chile's military regime—under attack for violations of human rights—was expected to defend itself today against charges at the Organization of American States meeting.

The military government came under criticism yesterday in a report presented by the OAS Human Rights Commission on violations in the Western Hemisphere in general and Chile and Cuba in particular.

The issue of violations of human rights by the host country has become one of the central themes at the sixth General Assembly of the OAS.

Andres Aguilar of Venezuela, president of the commission, accused the Chilean government of depriving persons of their freedom "for a period of time which in our judgement has been quite long."

Mr. Aguilar accused the military regime of withholding information on cases reported to the commission during the time the panel drafted the report.

Arguments Rejected

Mr. Aguilar rejected Chilean arguments that the report was part of an "international campaign" directed by political enemies of the military government.

Mr. Aguilar said that a Chilean document issued jointly with the commission's report did not respond to the fundamental charges presented in the OAS findings.

Although the Chilean government had answered some of the commission's queries on specific cases, he said that most of the information requested had not been provided.

Chilean delegate Sergio Diez accused Mr. Aguilar of "lack of objectivity."

Violence Is 'Tool'

Mr. Aguilar said violence was still being used "as a tool by political groups and by government officials and agents" in the hemisphere, but he did not mention any specific nation.

"In this framework of violence, life, liberty and personal security are in constant jeopardy and are frequently violated," he said.

Meanwhile, the OAS upheld yesterday a Chilean request for a single resolution on human rights instead of three separate resolutions, one of which would have centered on Chile alone.

By a vote of 15-8, the OAS Commission on Judicial and Political Affairs agreed to incorporate the three resolutions into one.

Among those who voted in favor of the move were Argentina, Panama, Bolivia, Brazil and Uruguay. The United States, Venezuela and Colombia were among those who opposed the move.

ILO 'Blacklists' Chile

GENEVA, June 15 (UPI).—Chile was placed on the so-called "blacklist" of the International Labor Organization today for practicing discrimination in employment.

Italian Campaign Casualty: Reds' 'Historic Compromise'

(Continued from Page 1)

nists increased their share of the vote to 33 per cent, 2 percentage points less than the Christian Democrats, in municipal and regional elections last June.

In shelving the historic compromise, the Communists "took into account some doubts, or objections" by the Socialist party, Mr. Napolitano said.

The Socialists' projected that 12 to 15 per cent of the vote is likely to hold the balance of power in the new Parliament but they would have been shut out by a coalition limited to the two major parties.

Party 'Doubts'

There were also "doubts and discussions about the historic compromise" inside the Communist party, he conceded in response to a question, "but not opposition."

Despite international "opposition and threats," he indicated that the Communists are no longer satisfied with the informal consultations in Parliament that have given them an effective veto over major parliamentary actions during the last year. They now want to be in the Cabinet.

"The Parliament did not work badly during the past year," Mr. Napolitano said. "But the Cabinet did not fully carry out the laws the Parliament passed. You never knew how much of the money Parliament appropriated for new investments would actually get spent. The administration is a great mess."

The Socialists are suggesting that the Communists should limit themselves to supporting a new Christian Democrat-Socialist coalition that would give the Communists a right to "control" case-by-case decisions in a common, prearranged legislative program, Mr. Napolitano said.

No Direct Evidence

The Socialist party foreign-policy expert, Antonio Cioletti, "said to us when he came from Washington that the United States would accept such a situation," Mr. Napolitano said. Mr. Napolitano said he had no direct evidence of Washington's attitude. Socialist party sources confirmed that Mr. Cioletti said he had picked up such signals during high-level contacts in Washington last month.

In return for a formal governing rule, Mr. Napolitano suggested that the Communists would use their strong influence in trade unions to help bring the soaring government deficit and balance-of-payments gap under control.

Communist presence in the government would "guarantee that sacrifices are divided in a socially just way," the Communist leader said.

"In the first 20 days of the campaign, only the Communist party spoke about the sacrifices the country must make. Our opponents spoke of Prague," Mr. Napolitano said.

Buffer Against Pressure

ROME, June 15 (UPI).—Mr. Berlinguer said today that Italy's membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization would protect it against pressure from Moscow if his party enters the government after the elections.

In an interview in the Milan newspaper Corriere della Sera, Mr. Berlinguer said that, even though there are Western pressures to limit Italy's autonomy because of its membership in NATO, Italian Communists feel more secure in the Atlantic Alliance than they would out of it.

Asked if Italy's membership in NATO eased any possible worry he might have about Moscow trying to pressure an Italian government that included Communists, he said:

"I don't want Italy to leave NATO for this reason and not only because our leaving might disturb the international balance. I feel more secure staying here [in NATO], but I also see serious attempts to limit our autonomy.

"From the point of view that Italy does not belong to the Warsaw Pact," the 54-year-old Communist leader said, "there is absolute certainty that we can proceed along the Italian way to socialism without conditions."

هكذا من الأصل

emocratic Platform Group eks to Avoid 1972 Schisms

By Peter Milius

ASHINGTON, June 15 (WP). full Democratic Platform mittee began its work yesterlainly determined to avoid nds of schisms that cost the so dearly four years ago.

153-member group whipbrough the first three of six ed planks last night—on the ay, governmental reform problems of states, counties ities—after spending the day r forces discussing them.

tly the task forces voted t amendments that would en the draft measure—and y make it more controversen such issues as abortion ty for Vietnam-war desertomosexual rights, foreign and breaking up the major mpanies.

foreign policy task force pprove an amendment that, ally adopted, would put the on record against produce of the controversial B-1 r at least until February—

after the next president has taken power. But other potentially inflammatory issues were muted.

That muting process continued last night as the committee defeated such measures as an amendment condemning capital punishment.

"Candidly," former Ohio Gov. John Gilligan told a task force of which he was chairman as it was discussing the amnesty issue, "the question of covering desertion was so controversial we walked away from it in the drafting subcommittee" and went on record in favor only of "pardons" for all remaining unpunished draft resisters.

Mr. Gilligan has been urging, along with aides to the expected presidential nominee, Jimmy Carter, the adoption of a scaled-down, noncontroversial, "achievable" platform. He told his task force that the drafting subcommittee had labored deliberately to avoid "the refrain of the [1972 Sen. George] McGovern campaign—amnesty, abortion and acid."

Mr. Carter's lieutenants also moved to tone down the task force's recommendations on a few occasions during the afternoon, but there was not much toning down to do.

Provocation Feared

As a platform committee member said, just before his task force acted on abortion, "I don't want to see any type of debating come on the [July national] convention floor that will provoke the Democrats there."

Mr. Carter's platform committee representatives, Stuart Eisenstat and Joseph Duffey, said yesterday they have spoken to him by telephone twice since Friday, when the drafting subcommittee began its deliberations.

The first time was Saturday, the second yesterday. The Vietnam pardon issue was one of those discussed both times. Mr. Duffey said of the Saturday conversation that Mr. Carter "issued no orders" and "expressed no displeasure." Instead, Mr. Duffey said, Mr. Carter was mostly curious. "He was very interested. He wanted to know in detail what people were saying."

Yesterday's task forces did not have the power to amend the platform. They were empowered merely to decide, by majority vote, whether proposed amendments could be brought before the full platform committee as it works to complete the document by tomorrow. Amendments can also be brought up on the floor if at least 15 members second them.

. Panel Bars ntity Card as vacy Threat

SHINGTON, June 15 (AP). proposal that every U.S. be issued a national iden-rd or domestic passport aply is dead after the Fed-Advisory Committee on Identification rejected such n as a threat to personal y.

Justice Department task instead has proposed a of changes in the law to ith the problem of crimie of false identification, fimmigration an Social y fraud.

concept of an internal rt has been viewed by as the most effective means ducing the problem. But ant Attorney General Richhornburgh said yesterday, type of solution has 1984 nes."

panel recommended estabnt of minimum federal ards to tighten the applicaprocedures for birth certifand drivers' licenses, and tate procedures for matchirth and death certificates ad persons' names cannot imed by criminals.

eized in Vice Ring

LES, June 15 (UPI).—Poere, in Rome and in 13 cities arrested 50 persons eekend in what they said prostitution ring operating hout central-southern Italy.

LOOKING FOR DELEGATES. — Democratic presidential hopeful Jimmy Carter answering questions at meeting with New York delegation.

AP.

Close Delegate Battle Is Seen For Ford, Reagan in Iowa

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, June 15 (WP). —Both sides in the increasingly tight contest for the Republican presidential nomination are squaring off for a weekend battle in Iowa. The struggle for the 38 delegates has become a crucial fight for President Ford after Ronald Reagan captured 18 of 19 delegates in Missouri Saturday.

"It's close, close, close," said Mr. Reagan's chief delegate, Hunter Anderson Carter.

The latest delegate count by *The Washington Post* gave Mr. Ford 958 votes to Mr. Reagan's 887. With 155 uncommitted and another 259 still to be chosen in the remaining 11 state conventions, neither candidate is assured the 1,130 votes needed for nomination.

Iowa and Missouri present similar situations, but the Ford strategists hope for a different ending. *Like his neighboring* governor, Christopher Bond of Missouri, Iowa Gov. Robert Ray is trying to swing his party behind Mr. Ford. Like Gov. Bond, he has a poll showing that Mr. Ford would run stronger in the state than would Mr. Reagan.

Offset Argument

But Mr. Reagan offset that argument with a powerful speech to the Missouri delegates, and he is going to Des Moines Friday to *try the same feat there.*

Robert McCartney, chairman of Ford's Iowa campaign, said yesterday that he could not say whether Mr. Ford had an assured *majority among the* 3,495 delegates who will gather in Des Moines, the state capital. "It's *quite close,*" he said.

Ken Logerann, executive director of Iowa Citizens for Reagan, was equally cautious. "I can't say we're leading here," he said. "We're probably trailing, but we're coming on awfully strong. Missouri showed Reagan can outdo the President on a one-on-one basis, and that really motivated our people."

Mixture Certain

The Iowa results are almost certain to be mixed, with private estimates from the rival camps indicating neither candidate is likely to have more than a 22-14 advantage. The psychological consequences of a victory are likely to be heightened by the fact that the other three state conventions this weekend are expected to be lop sided.

In Texas, the state convention was expected to elect four Reagan delegates to complete the 96-0 sweep he won in the May 1 primary.

In Washington state, Mr. Reagan is expected to win 32 of the 38 delegates and there is doubt that the dominant Reagan forces will give a seat to pro-Ford Gov. Daniel Evans.

In Delaware, Herman Brown, the state Republican chairman and a Ford backer, is predicting a 17-0 sweep for Mr. Ford.

New Group Has Big Plans

U.S. Martha Movement Seeks Recognition for Homemakers

By Megan Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON, June 15 (WP). —*After four years of teaching* high school in New York City at $15,000 a year, Jinx Melia *moved to suburban Virginia with* her husband and infant son. She stayed at home in a town house subdivision for a year, taking care of her child, cooking and housekeeping, and then she decided to look for a job—but something happened to her.

Instead of looking for a job at her previous level, she applied for an $8,000-a-year position for which she was overqualified. "I had devalued myself," she recalls. "I had become a victim of the process that makes a homemaker feel she is worth nothing and her role as the creator of the next generation is not important."

That realization was the beginning of what she and five fellow organizers call the Martha Movement. They want to improve society's concept of the homemaker, in effect bridging the gap between feminism and the Total Woman movement, which teaches a woman to devote herself totally to the pursuit of her husband's happiness.

The "Marthas" are named after the biblical character who was the sister of Mary and of Lazarus. As recounted in the 10th chapter of Luke, Jesus was invited to Mary and Martha's home, and while Mary "sat at Jesus's knee" and listened to his wisdom, Martha did the chores.

2,000 Years Enough

"We think 2,000 years is long enough to wait for the Marthas to be recognized," Mrs. Melia said.

The group, which has about 50 members, sees a potential constituency of 60 million women who find their primary identity in the role of homemaker.

They are poised to begin a $100,000 membership campaign across the country, paid for in part by expected donations from several large corporations, which they do not wish to name until plans are complete. "We'll have people passing out brochures at *shopping centers, on radio shows,* television shows, knocking on doors—the whole bit," Mrs. Melia said.

Mrs. Melia, who was interviewed in the kitchen of her Fairfax County town house between interruptions from Christopher 5, and Brendan, 2 1/2, made a point of listing all the things the Martha Movement is not.

"We are not a religious group, a feminist group, an anti-feminist group, lobbyists, and we aren't political. We won't be taking stands on things like the ERA [Equal Rights Amendment] —homemakers will have problems whether the ERA passes or not."

Central Person

"Homemakers have got enough to do without running off to meetings all the time," she said. "Although we do want people to do public speaking, sit on local boards and commissions—how many times does a local government seek a homemaker to sit on some commission? They have all these bodies deciding what to do about community problems but they don't ask for information from the person who is central to the whole family structure."

Judging from its concerns, the Martha Movement is looking for the woman who has either chosen the role of homemaker or *has no* other option. They are looking for women who may feel put down by those feminists who tell her to leave her children and work (not all feminists say that, but Mrs. Melia said that the most vocal opposition to the ideas of the Martha Movement has come from feminists she does not wish to name).

They are thinking of the women isolated in subdivisions, and the women who end up so pressured by the combined influences of not knowing how to cope that they end up with alcohol, drug or chronic depression problems.

"There's so much research done every year, but how much of it ever gets to the person most concerned—the homemaker?" Mrs. Melia complains. "It all ends up in educational journals that no one can understand or filtered through the type of magazine that generally tells a woman what to do when she's goofed up."

Next Generation

As the Marthas see it, the job of creating the next generation is crucial to the future of U.S. society and should be treated more seriously.

"We believe homemakers are essential to solving such social problems as the increase in divorce, child abuse, racism, juvenile delinquency, *inflation, drug abuse* and alcoholism," Mrs. Melia says.

The Martha Movement proposes a *multilevel, multimedia* assault on the elements that Mrs. Melia called the "process that can effectively demoralize and debase a homemaker."

After rescuing herself from that process by going back to school for a graduate degree and then becoming a management consultant (helped by the full-time child care provided by her mother-in-law), Mrs. Melia sought the sources of a homemaker's information.

She went to Tupperware parties, watched soap operas, read True Confessions and Woman's Day and scrutinized commercials. The Martha Movement plans to approach all of these outlets, as well as churches, university extension courses and others that tend to cater to the homemaker, and sell them on the idea of giving the homemaker more status.

Grandiose Plans

For a fledgling group, their plans may seem grandiose. They would like to see a "Woman's Center" in every shopping area, where a mother can leave her children while she shops, find information, or "just get away from it all."

They want a computerized talent and information bank hooked up to a 24-hour toll-free number. And they want to translate the skills of a homemaker into working world terms.

If that occurred, women could return to work if they need or want to without losing years of valuable *experience* they have earned as "budget analysts, organizational developers, counselors, psychiatrists, and managers."

"We allow men credit for years of military service for killing *enemies,*" Mrs Melia said. "Why can't we give women credit for raising American citizens?"

She credits the *feminist movement* with allowing the "Marys" who are not suited to homemaking *to reject* it without stigma. She calls herself a feminist. But, she adds, most women do not have the *options* available to the educated, middle-class woman who tends to be the feminist.

U.S. Envoy Shuns S. Africa Concert

JOHANNESBURG, June 15 (AP).—U.S. Ambassador William Bowdler has officially refused to attend a racially segregated symphony concert planned here to coincide with American Bicentennial celebrations

In a letter mailed last weekend, Mr. Bowdler said he would be unable to commit himself for any engagement during the week when the South African Broadcasting Corp. symphony concert is being held

The concert, featuring music by U.S. composers, is scheduled for June 29-30 at Johannesburg City Hall. It is open to whites only, except for two black U.S. diplomats who have been invited to attend but will not do so.

Viking-1 Slowed As It Nears Mars

PASADENA, Calif., June 15 (UPI).—Scientists slowed Viking-1 slightly today to prepare it for a historic rendesvous with Mars.

Rockets aboard the spacecraft were fired for 143 seconds, slowing the speed of Viking-1 by 134 miles an hour, a change which scientists at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory *said would put the spacecraft* into orbit around Mars on Saturday.

Scientists hope to put Viking's lander and its life-seeking capsule on the Martian surface on July 4, but a tiny leak in a helium valve could postpone the landing until July 6. Because of the course change, all experiments scheduled for today were canceled, including an attempt to determine the amount of moisture in the atmosphere of the planet.

20 Die in Pakistan Bus

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, June 15 (Reuters).—Twenty persons were killed and 40 injured when a bus plunged into a ravine near Kohala in Kashmir, local reports said.

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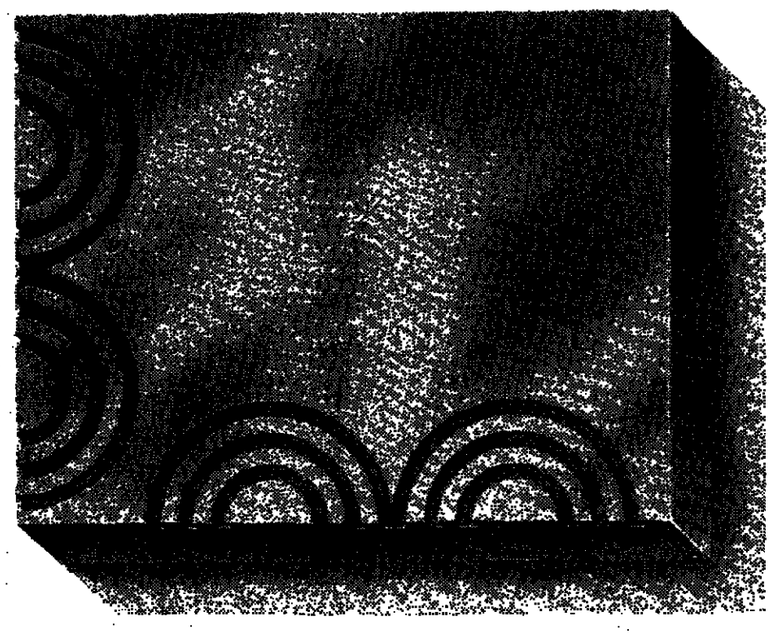

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Talks by Ulster Leaders Stir Row Among Protestant Units

BELFAST, June 15 (Reuters).—Protestant and Catholic political leaders in Northern Ireland have been holding secret talks on the deadlocked issue of partnership in a future home-rule government.

After many failures to reach agreement, no one is optimistic that the initiative will bring peace in the province any closer.

But the interparty discussions have already touched off a row within the three-party coalition of Protestant Unionists who have previously blocked all moves to give the one-third Catholic minority a share in governing.

Observers believe that a power struggle is now developing between the extremist and moderate factions within the coalition that is likely to break the no-power-sharing alliance and the dominance of its toughest hardliner, the Rev. Ian Paisley.

Center of Furor

Mr. Paisley, seen by his many enemies as the biggest obstacle to Protestant-Catholic reconciliation throughout the seven years of sectarian conflict and guerrilla warfare, is again in the center of the furor.

The coalition consists of the Official Unionists, the province's major party led by Harry West, the Democratic Unionists of Mr. Paisley and the smaller Ulster Unionist Movement led by Ernest Baird, another hardliner.

Many of the Official Unionists have become increasingly unhappy with their tie to Mr. Paisley and his supporters and there have been frequent clashes over policy and tactics.

Leak on Talks

The latest argument originated with the disclosure, leaked by Mr. Paisley despite a pledge of secrecy, that Official Unionist leaders were holding discussions with the main Catholic Social Democratic and Labor party.

Sellout Hinted

He publicly assailed his coalition partners for engaging in what he hinted were backdoor negotiations for a sellout to the Catholics and demanded that the contacts be stopped.

Despite the fact that the SDLP and the outlawed IRA are enemies, Mr. Paisley's followers have been led to believe that any concessions to the Catholic politicians would further IRA aims to break the link with Britain and reunite Ireland.

Political sources think that Mr. Paisley may have overreached himself in his attacks on the Official Unionist leaders, who are showing that they are not prepared to bow under his castigations even if it means sacrificing coalition unity. They have reacted by accusing Mr. Paisley of trying to sabotage the peace probes with his "highly mischievous" interventions.

Demand Rejected

Mr. West, who is also the coalition leader, bluntly rejected the demand for an end to the interparty talks and said firmly that they would continue while there was any hope of finding a solution.

Another rebuff for Mr. Paisley came from the head of the powerful Protestant Orange Order, the Rev. Martin Smyth, an Official Unionist member who participated in the talks.

He said that if there was the slightest glimmer of hope that the deadlock could be broken, "we will follow it through whatever our obscurist critics say."

The last major peace move collapsed in March with the dissolution of a convention of Protestant and Catholic parties set up by Britain to produce power-sharing.

Dublin Man, Wife To Appeal Their Hanging Sentence

From Wire Dispatches

DUBLIN, June 15.—Noel Murray, 25, and his wife, Marie, 27, are to appeal their sentencing to death by hanging, and the Dublin couple's hearing by a three-man tribunal will automatically delay the execution scheduled for July 9, a court aide said yesterday.

They were condemned last week for murdering a policeman in a bank raid. The sentence shocked public opinion here. No one has been hanged in the Irish Republic since 1954, and the death penalty was abolished 12 years ago for most kinds of homicide.

But the murder of a policeman remains a capital offense, carrying a mandatory death sentence.

The Murrays, self-declared anarchists, dismissed their lawyers and mocked the court proceedings in their 26-day trial. Their defense was that the fatal shot, fired by Mrs. Murray, was accidental.

If the higher courts refuse the appeal on legal grounds it will be open to the government to recommend clemency to President Cearbhall O'Dalaigh.

Israel Expels Davis; 'Passport' Rejected

TEL AVIV, June 15 (Reuters).—Self-styled "World Citizen No. 1" Garry Davis, 55, was expelled from Israel today after an unsuccessful attempt to enter the country on his homemade passport.

He left aboard a flight to New York after saying that he planned to return in October. Mr. Davis, who tore up his U.S. passport in 1948 and declared himself a "citizen of the world," arrived here two days ago with a companion.

17 Die on Mexican Bus

ACAPULCO, Mexico, June 15 (UPI).—A bus swerved to avoid hitting another bus, plunged into a ravine and burst into flames, killing 17 persons and injuring 40 on Sunday.

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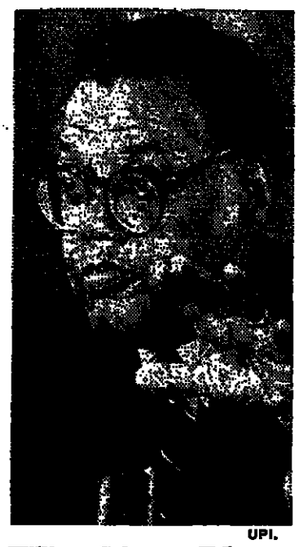


UPI.

William Coleman, U.S. secretary of transportation who is in Europe to discuss the Concorde SST with French and British authorities.

Plan Studied To Quiet Jet Noise in U.S.

By Douglas B. Fearer

WASHINGTON, June 15 (WP).—Transportation Secretary William Coleman has recommended that U.S. airlines, with the help of a surcharge on tickets, begin a $1-billion program to muffle noisy jet engines and replace some older planes with quieter new ones.

Mr. Coleman's recommendation, according to federal sources, is part of a comprehensive aviation-noise policy that he sent to the Office of Management and Budget. That policy is under review at a number of federal agencies.

The part of the policy that is certain to be most controversial within the administration and in Congress, if it gets there, is known in aviation circles as "retrofit." That is modification of older, noisier jet engines by surrounding them with sound-absorbent materials.

Mr. Coleman's recommendation, according to several sources, contains a series of financial options and timetables for reducing the total noise of the U.S. jet fleet of about 2,200 airplanes. About 80 per cent of that fleet now exceeds U.S. noise standards.

No Price Rise

The airlines' new surcharge on ticket prices, probably of 2 per cent, would go into an escrow fund and could be used by the airlines over a period of probably six to eight years.

At present there is an 8-percent surcharge on air tickets that finances a trust fund used to improve terminal and navigational facilities. Under one of Mr. Coleman's options, that charge would be reduced by at least 2 per cent, and the 2 per cent would go to the retrofit escrow fund. Thus, there would be no increase in ticket prices.

The money from the new surcharge would be used to modify the engines on older two and three-engine jetliners, such as the McDonnell-Douglas DC-9 and the Boeing 727, to make them quieter.

On the older and noisier four-engine jets, such as the Boeing 707 and McDonnell-Douglas DC-8, the money could be used as a part of the cost of replacing those planes with newer, quieter ones.

The Air Transport Association of America, which represents most of the U.S. airlines, has long favored some proposal that would help them replace their old four-engine planes, but has vigorously opposed retrofitting three-engine craft on the ground that the cost outweighs the benefits.

3d Anti-Concorde Suit

ALEXANDRIA, Va., June 15 (UPI).—Authorities of nearby Fairfax County, who have been trying to stop the Concorde supersonic transport from flying into Dulles International Airport yesterday, filed their third lawsuit against use of the Anglo-French jetliner.

The latest complaint, filed in U.S. District Court, charged that the Federal Aviation Administration is violating a 1972 federal noise-control law by allowing the Concorde flights into Dulles, about 40 miles west of Washington.

The first Fairfax suit was thrown out on the ground that it had been filed in the wrong court. The second was rejected by the U.S. Court of Appeals and by the Supreme Court.

Envoy in Eritrea Reported Missing

ADDIS ABABA, June 15 (AP).—An Italian vice-consul in the Red Sea port of Massawa has been missing since last week and is believed to have been kidnapped by the Eritrean Liberation Front, an Italian Embassy official reported.

Teresa Piccioni, 63, "disappeared early last Friday and we do not know her whereabouts," the official said. No ransom demand has been received, he added.

The ELF has been waging a guerrilla war for the independence of Eritrea, Ethiopia's northernmost province and a former Italian territory.

Indian in U.S. Wins Case in Tribal Rights

High Court Rejects County Tax Powers

WASHINGTON, June 15 (NYT).—A Chippewa from Minnesota who fought a $147.95 county tax on his mobile home all the way to the Supreme Court won his case yesterday, achieving a substantial victory for American Indians seeking to assert tribal sovereignty against state interference.

In a unanimous ruling, the Supreme Court held that Public Law 280—the controversial 1953 statute that gives certain states criminal and civil jurisdiction over reservations—does not give those states the power to impose taxes on reservation Indians. The decision reversed a ruling of the Minnesota Supreme Court.

The court noted the adverse impact on Indians that a contrary ruling could have had.

Court's Opinion

"Nothing in its legislative history remotely suggests that Congress meant the act's extension of civil jurisdiction to the states should result in the undermining or destruction of such tribal governments as did exist and a convention of the affected tribes into little more than 'private, voluntary organizations'—a possible result if tribal governments and reservation Indians were subordinated to the full panoply of civil regulatory powers, including taxation, of state and local governments, the court said in an opinion written by Willian Brennan jr.

The case started in 1972, a few months after Russell Bryan bought a 60-by-12-foot trailer and had it hauled up from Brainerd, Minn., 100 miles south, to a plot of land in Squaw Lake Village in the northern part of the Leech Lake Reservation. This land was assigned to the Bryan family by the tribal authorities.

Itasca County, whose boundaries extend into the northeastern part of the reservation, sent a tax official over, and a notice arrived later in the mail.

Mr. Bryan, 44, never had to pay a tax on the small house that he and his family had been living in before the trailer arrived, a house he built himself.

When the notice came, taxing the trailer as personal property, Mr. Bryan's wife, Helen contacted the federal legal services for the reservation.

Tribal leaders and legal services fought the issue on grounds of tribal sovereignty.

13 Letter Bombs Are Found in U.S. Extortion Bid

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP).—Thirteen letter bombs have mailed to corporate offices and the home of a business executive in an extortion scheme demanding millions of dollars from 200 U.S. corporations, FBI director Clarence Kelley said today.

The letter bombs followed extortion letters, accompanied by photos of individual businessmen, warning them to pay or be killed.

FBI headquarters in Washington alerted all 59 field offices yesterday to the bombs, saying that 10 had already been found throughout the country, including one that exploded in the Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith brokerage house in New York.

A mailroom employee, Milets Philips, 50, was hospitalized in satisfactory condition with severe cuts on her arms. Three coworkers received minor cuts, police said.

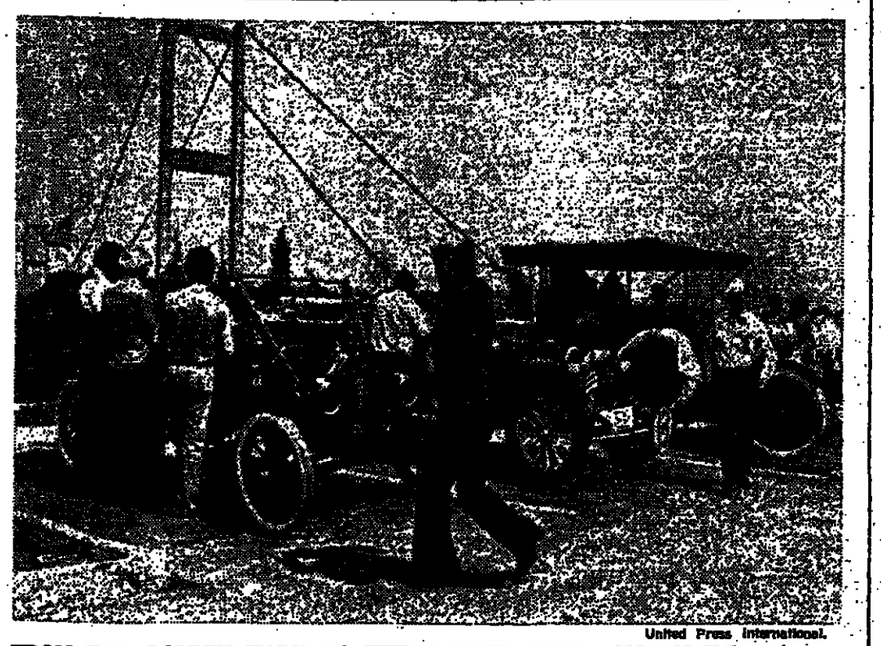
During the day, bombs were also discovered and defused at McDonald's Systems Inc., headquarters of the hamburger chain, in Oakbrook, Ill.; Beatrice Foods Corp. in Chicago; du Pont Co. headquarters in Wilmington, Del.; the Marathon Oil Co. in Findlay, Ohio; Bunge Corp. offices in New York; the residence of a Bunge Corp. executive in New York, and a residence on Chicago's South Side, probably a wrong address.

FBI officials declined to name any other locations.

Neighbors Ignore Man Trapped in Chimney

BALTIMORE, June 15 (AP).—Chalmers Shropshine was trapped for more than eight hours inside the chimney of a vacant house while neighbors ignored his cries for help because, the police said, "they didn't want to get involved."

According to the police, Mr. Shropshine fell about 45 feet down a 30-inch-wide chimney early yesterday morning but it was not until 1 p.m. that neighbors called them to the scene. They said Mr. Shropshine's voice was clearly audible through the chimney spout. They said that the man was unable to explain immediately why he was on the roof or how he toppled into the chimney.



United Press International.

FROM THE GOLDEN HORN TO THE GOLDEN GATE.—Old, old U.S. automobiles lined up in Istanbul yesterday at Bosporus Bridge for the start of a 10,000-kilometer rally that ends in San Francisco at the Golden Gate Bridge. The trek is part of the continuing Bicentennial celebrations in the U.S. and elsewhere. The cars, traveling west instead of east after the Soviet Union declined to guarantee aid and succor to the drivers, are expected in California about Aug. 6.

Number of Escapes Increase

Indochina Refugees Seek Elusive Havens

By George McArthur

SAMUT PRAKAN, Thailand, June 14.—It is an inglorious procession: Cockleshell boats with one-lung engines limping into places like Palawan, Brunei or Songkhla that few people ever heard of. No flags, no cheers and certainly no welcome.

These are the refugee boats from South Vietnam; perhaps hundreds of them have left since the fall of Saigon 13 months ago.

Nobody has kept records of those who made it, those who drowned those still wandering at sea, sometimes for months, vainly looking for a friendly port. Some have been turned back by Vietnamese patrol boats. Others have been arrested at the water's edge. Still others are known to have been trapped by police agents who set up fake escape plots.

One refugee craft carrying about 30 persons was seen sinking after being shelled by a Cambodian gunboat. The fate of those on board is unknown. Sailors familiar with the South China Sea say that it is virtually certain that some of the small craft, often without lights, have been run down by the large ships regularly plying these waters.

Merchant seamen often ignore the rag-tag boats even when the refugees are waving desperately. Several refugees have later reported such encounters.

Distress Signal

Few in the flotilla of flight know the international distress signal, a flag flown upside down. But even that knowledge would do them no good. The old South Vietnamese flag of horizontal red and gold stripes looks the same either way.

get into trouble. The U.S.-owned Ships that do help sometimes cargo ship Green Bay en route to Singapore on May 28 picked up 22 Vietnamese refugees, including 16 children, from a sinking craft in the South China Sea. The authorities in Singapore refused to let the refugees land and they and the Green Bay departed June 1 for Saudi Arabia. Final destination: Nobody knows.

The refusal of Singapore to extend help was no surprise. Where Vietnamese refugees are concerned, there is little humanitarianism in Asia. Singapore and Malaysia have been particularly heartless. Refugees report that Singapore police curse and manhandle refugees as a matter of policy.

Thailand, which has a staggering problem with refugees coming in by land and sea, has been far and away the most understanding and tolerant. Even so, the seaborne refugees in Thailand are kept on their boats or are restricted to small barbed-wire compounds at the customs and immigration posts where they are held.

Dramatic Evidence

The refugees' low-slung, diesel-powered wooden trawlers, usually with the eyes of a red dragon painted on the bow, are dramatic evidence that North Vietnam's capture of Saigon in April of last year did not end the trauma of Vietnam. Nor did U.S. acceptance of 130,000 Vietnamese end the refugee problem.

The total number of refugees from Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos is increasing, not diminishing. Despite much international help, notably from the United States and France, most of the burden still falls on Thailand.

The recent U.S. congressional decision to admit 11,000 more Indochinese refugees started a new and little-noted airlift last month—financed by the United States through an international organization known as the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, a hardy bureaucratic remnant of World War II.

This program will be largely completed by October and the United States would like to be out of the Indochinese refugee business by then, shuffling its entanglements away by financing ICEM and much of the budget of the UN High Commission for Refugees.

By that time, however, there will probably be just as many Indochinese refugees in camps in Thailand as there are now—officially estimated at 72,000—with longrange settlement plans for very few. Most of these are simple tribal people from Laos, but at least 10,000 are from Cambodia and 1,287 are officially from Vietnam.

These are Vietnamese refugees in official camps. Perhaps 4,000 more are fugitives in Thailand. And then there are the Vietnamese "boat people" in Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Borneo, the Philippines and probably elsewhere.

There are perhaps 1,500 of them cramped aboard their boats in various ports. There are more at sea, still hoping for that friendly port which will permit them to land and ask for admittance to the United States or France, the two almost universal choices. It is a pattern for them to touch port, be refused landing privileges, pick up food and water and fuel if possible and move on.

Some boats have made the rounds from Thailand to Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia. One hit an oil rig, was repaired by the oilmen and sailed on. One made it to Australia. Another to Borneo. Several have reached the Philippines. They are always on the move and impossible to keep track of—to the dismay of U.S. officials trying to register them and possibly get them U.S. sponsors.

From the Vietnamese province of Kien Giang along the Cambodian border, the trip to Thailand is about 300 miles. It is twice as far from the fishing and resort port of Vung Tau, about a two-hour drive from Saigon, where, as an official said, "I can report that bribery is alive and well. You can set up a perfectly safe escape for $5,000 in gold."

Since the mass flight in April of last year, when tens of thousands left in small boats to be picked up by U.S. ships just outside the 12-mile limit, between 5,000 and 10,000 South Vietnamese have tried to escape by sea, according to responsible authorities.

Two-Thirds Make It

Lt. Truong Ngoc Thom is a South Vietnamese Army officer who planned to escape for nine months and sailed to the southern Thai port of Songkhla last month. He reported to the authorities that he watched escapes closely from his delta area during his planning and he estimated that two-thirds of those who tried actually made it past the Communist coast patrols and police onshore.

How many have been lost at sea will never be known. The South China Sea and the Gulf of Siam are relatively benign waterways, fairly calm except for a five-month season of monsoon rains each year that produce squalls. Even these are seldom really very bad.

On the other hand, the sea is always dangerous and the landlubber often sets out with too little water, fuel, food or plain common sense. A naval officer familiar with coastal Vietnam said, "We used to pick up good old fishermen in trouble with those little boats. You can be sure that a lot of amateurs simply won't make it if something happens."

© Los Angeles Times.

17 Near Philippines

MANILA, June 15 (UPI).—Seventeen refugees who fled Vietnam in a small fishing boat sailed into Philippine waters last night, bringing the total number reaching the Philippines in the last 10 weeks to 134.

A UN representative in Manila said that the 17 had reached Brunei last Wednesday, but were turned away and headed for the Philippines.

Obituaries

Geza Anda, 54, Pianist, Noted As Mozart, Bartok Interpreter

NEW YORK, June 15 (NYT).—Geza Anda, 54, the concert pianist, died at his home Sunday night in Zurich. An associate said that Mr. Anda had died of internal hemorrhaging. He underwent surgery a year ago for cancer of the esophagus.

The pianist was best known as soloist and conducter of a recording of Mozart's Piano Concerto No. 21 in C the slow movement of which was the background music for the film "Elvira Madigan." The recording was one of a series of 25 Mozart concertos that Mr. Anda recorded over a period of nine years with the Camerata Academica of the Salzburg Mozarteum for the Deutsche Grammophon firm.

Mr. Anda also was known for his interpretations of Bartok's piano concertos.

Mr. Anda was born in Budapest and studied with Ernst von Dohnanyi at the Royal Academy of Music in that city. In World War II, he fled Hungary and settled in Switzerland. He became a Swiss citizen in 1955 and in 1964 married Hortense Buehrle, a member of a family of Swiss arms and tool manufacturers.

In addition to giving concerts in Europe and the United States and making recordings, Mr. Anda taught master classes at a summer school of music held annually in Zurich.

Ilya P. Kapalin

MOSCOW, June 15 (UPI).—Ilya P. Kopalin, 76, well known in the Soviet Union as a director of documentary films, has died after a long illness, the newspaper Moskovskaya Pravda said today.

He directed the Soviet Union's first wide-screen stereophonic documentary film, "In the Miraculous City," in 1955, and was responsible for such "official" products as "For the Harvest" (1929), "On the Danube" (1940), "The Liberation of Czechoslovakia" (1945), "The New Albania" (1948), "A Day in Our Life" (1962).

Soviet Engineers Said to Develop Car Engine Fueled From Water

MOSCOW, June 15 (Reuters).—Soviet engineers have developed a car which is fueled from water, the news agency Tass said today.

A production model of a Moskvich sedan has been fitted with a miniature chemical reactor which produces hydrogen from the water in its tank. The hydrogen powers the engine, Tass said.

Engineers from several Soviet cities produced the prototype as part of a program to stop pollution, the agency said. Tass also reported on Soviet experimental cars powered by pedals and electricity.

French Invention Is Demonstrated in Brazil

MACEIO, Brazil, June 15 (UPI).—A French engineer yesterday unveiled for Brazilians an invention which he said would do away with gasoline.

The engineer, Jean Chambrin, built an adapter for current internal-combustion engines which allegedly allows a car to run on a mixture of alcohol and water.

Mr. Chambrin said that he would test the device Monday in a car adapted to run on a mixture of one part water and one part alcohol.

Mr. Chambrin presented his invention in France in October, 1974, and convinced a number of experts that it was not a hoax. At the same time, he accepted an offer to test a car equipped with his adapter at Le Mans. However, he has not yet done so.

France to Cut Voltage of Its Power Grid

Hydroelectric Output Reduced by Drought

PARIS, June 15 (IHT).—The voltage of France's electric grid will be reduced by 5 per cent throughout the country Monday because of the drought, the state-run Electricité de France announced today.

The dry spell has reduced the output of hydroelectric plants which usually produce 30 per cent of the electricity used in France, by 30 per cent, the company said.

The announced cut is expected to reduce power consumption by about 1 per cent. Since most of France is on a 220-volt system the cut will bring the voltage down to about 209 volts.

At the same time, the government is meeting with farmers' organizations in an attempt to prevent a rise in prices of agricultural products due to the drought.

Prices of fruit and vegetables in the Paris area rose by 30 to 50 per cent last weekend. This increase, however, could not be attributed to the dry spell, since the products put on the market at the time were not affected by the current lack of water.

Prices Rise

Average prices in the Paris area Sunday were 7.20 francs ($1.53) a kilo for tomatoes, 7 francs ($1.48) a kilo for peaches, 6 francs ($1.28) a kilo for cherries. They were, respectively, 4.30 francs ($.91), 4.50 francs ($.95) and 4 francs ($.85) the previous Sunday.

The sharp increase in prices according to the newspaper Le Monde, is due to a series of current events, including government measures to aid farmers who feared that the bumper crop this spring would bring prices down to an unprofitable level.

The measures taken by the government included stopping for three days imports of tomatoes from Spain and Morocco and taxing imports of fruits from Greece.

The government justified these measures by pointing out that the prices of the imported tomatoes were lower than the European reference price.

At the same time, the heat wave, which has accompanied the dry spell in France, increased the demand for such fruits as tomatoes, strawberries, peaches and cherries.

High Last Year Too

Le Monde pointed out, however, that even the inflated prices last weekend were, in most cases, not higher than those asked for the same products at the same time last year.

Some experts believe that the prices will not stay at their peak. They say that the wholesale price of a kilo of tomatoes has already fallen by a franc since yesterday.

But the drought may have a lasting effect on the market. Should the dry spell continue three weeks more, Le Monde predicted, fruit will be small and production too low, forcing farmers to maintain their high prices.

Imports Destroyed

MONTPELLIER, France, June 15 (Reuters).—French fruit and vegetable growers last night spilled foreign imported wine, lettuce and melons on a highway near here after blocking the road and stopping four trucks, police said today.

The growers, worried that the imported produce will force down local prices, spilled 55,000 gallons of wine from one truck, threw out a load of Spanish lettuce from another and destroyed water melons carried by the two other trucks.

U.S. Bomber Is Tested

PALMDALE, Calif., June 15 (UPI).—The Air Force's No. 1 prototype of the B-1 bomber successfully completed its maiden flight of a little more than two hours yesterday in a general "shakedown" mission.

HILTON INTERNATIONAL

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Orly Hilton is the only large, first-class hotel in the airport. Fully air-conditioned and soundproofed, it offers Hilton standards of comfort and service at much lower rates than the city centre hotels. Excellent conference and meeting facilities are available.

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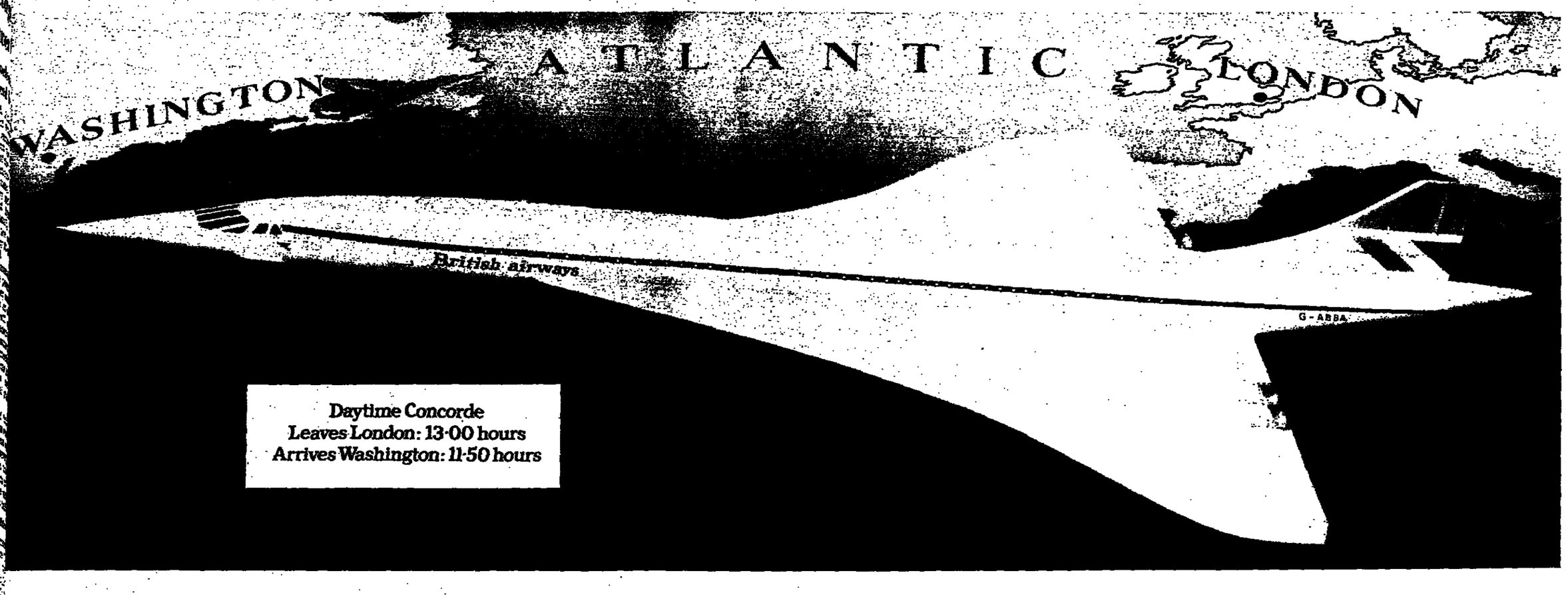

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2. At London Heathrow you are entitled to use the special Concorde lounge. Enjoy a drink, spot competitors, or do some work. The lounge is fully equipped for business.
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4. Depart at 13.00 hours.
5. 3 hours 50 minutes later land at Dulles, Washington (11.50 local time).
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You have already saved valuable hours over a subsonic flight. You arrive fresh and relaxed. Your body will not feel the same need for sleep as it does after a subsonic flight.

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1. **The flight is shorter, cutting fatigue and boredom.**
2. **Concorde flies at 18,200 m, way above turbulence.**
3. **Because the cabin is pressurised to a lower altitude than on most subsonic flights, you'll arrive feeling fitter, more relaxed.**
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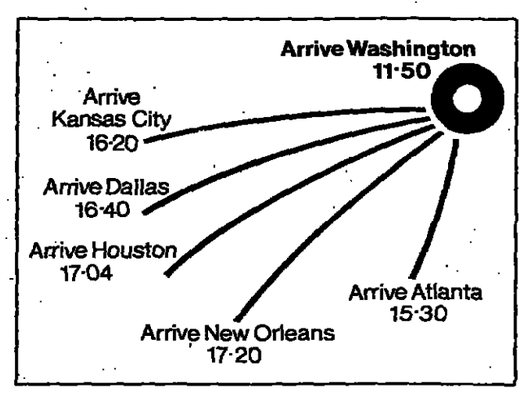
Paris		
12.00	London Heathrow	**11.50**
Flight BE 005		
Rome		
09.15	London Heathrow	**11.50**
Flight BA 855 (*Saturdays*)		
Stockholm		
09.00	London Heathrow	**11.50**
Flight BE 753		
Zurich		
09.15	London Heathrow	**11.50**
Flight BE 561		
Amsterdam		
10.15	London Heathrow	**11.50**
Flight BE 205		
Brussels		
10.10	London Heathrow	**11.50**
Flight BE 245 (*Thursdays*)		

On arrival at Dulles Airport, Washington, there are fast connecting flights to Atlanta, Dallas, Houston, Kansas City and New Orleans. When necessary, British Airways provide a free, air-conditioned Cadillac to take you between Dulles and Washington National Airports.



Daytime Concorde—the fastest service from London through Washington to these five major business centres.

Unique Personal Service all the way

At London Heathrow you'll enjoy priority transit facilities to the Concorde lounge. While you relax, your luggage is sped on to the Concorde by a unique system. Unloading in Washington is just as fast. *This special service ensures that you don't lose on the ground the time you save in the air.*

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Concorde seats up to 100 passengers and is 1st-Class throughout. The interior is conventional in design with comfortable club seats arranged in pairs on either side of a centre aisle. You'll relax, enjoy excellent food and wine and perhaps switch into stereo entertainment including one channel of incredible 'all round' sound. Service on the plane is as smooth and distinguished as in a top London club.

The real sensation of supersonic flight is your arrival time.

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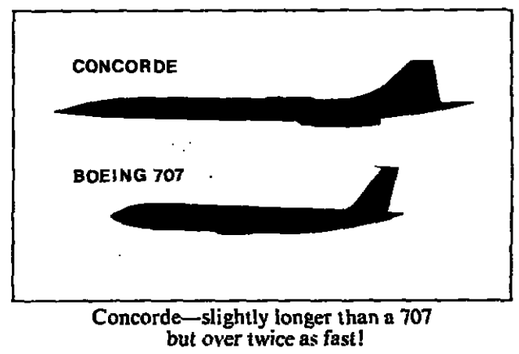
The Daytime Concorde Timetable

Scheduled services started on May 29th. The regular twice weekly departures on Thursdays and Saturdays will be joined in the Autumn by a Tuesday departure.

All London/Washington flights leave at 13.00 hours. Return flights depart on the following day in each case, leaving Washington at 12.45 hours.

Routes planned British Airways Concorde can already fly you between Washington/London and Bahrain. Other major routes planned are:

Route	*Estimated Saving*
London/New York	**3 hours 35 minutes**
London/Singapore	**7 hours 45 minutes**
London/Melbourne	**11 hours 5 minutes**



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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6— Wednesday, June 16, 1976 *

It's Not That Different

At a time when most Europeans—and many Americans—are trying to figure out just how the political system of the United States operates, it might be well to point out that, in fundamentals, the differences between democratic Europe and its transatlantic partner are not all that great.

This is particularly true since World War II, when the tendency in Europe has been toward a two-party system, while there has been a marked loss in party discipline and loyalty during the same period in the United States. This has diminished the outward fragmentation of European parties, while increasing the internal divisions within the U.S. Republicans and Democrats. The result is that the creation of blocs for actual government within the national legislatures goes on to much the same degree in both systems.

To be sure, the differences do exist—and they are as apparent between Western European states as between Europe and the United States. For one thing, social legislation in Europe is further advanced than across the Atlantic, so that such labels as "left" and "right" have different connotations in the two continents.

Moreover, while there is restlessness among U.S. voters over their choice between the two effective parties, it has not yet reached the point, as in Italy, and to some degree in France, where the choice is narrowing down to one between Communism, however tempered, or at least an active form of Socialism, and what remains of free enterprise in a welfare state.

Yet the compromise of local and ideological differences for the creation of national political power goes on in both areas, with the stresses and strains that process entails. In the Netherlands it is done by the traditional European method of forming blocs among the 14 parties. In France, where the Gaullist interlude largely wrecked the old party system, the compromises are sought before elections—with what success only the future can tell. Much the same is true in Italy, where the Communists are seeking to capitalize on the failures of the Christian Democrats by wooing the opposition of all kinds. In the United States, the Democrats seem to have been able to gain a very considerable degree of unity during the primary period, despite the geographical and other differences which so often divided them, while the Republicans appear intent on renewing the split between their Southern-Western supporters and those in the East which brought the party down in 1964.

Democracy is a very clumsy means of governing a modern state, and it is easy to point to Italy and Britain as examples of the problems it creates or enhances. But when the Communists of Italy and France plump for it, even if their motives may be questioned, the very fact that they seek advantages by doing so is very significant. Democratic politics can and do provide ironists and analysts with a vast amount of material—but they also provide both Western Europe and the United States with freedoms and comforts that are envied elsewhere.

The Importance of Assad

Either the next Mideast war is well on the way to starting in Lebanon or—just conceivably—new possibilities of a settlement loom. It depends in the first instance on whether President Assad of Syria can restore a measure of calm to Lebanon and then install a new Lebanese government. On these few steps, which should be taken in the next few days if they are to be taken at all, everything else hangs.

If President Assad does not succeed, he will probably be overthrown. His successor will likely declare, as Mr. Assad declared when he seized power in 1970, that Syria must defend the cause of the Palestinians. A successor will probably halt this effort to prevent the Palestinians and their Lebanese allies from controlling Lebanon and from converting the country into a full-fledged "confrontation state" against Israel. To the reality or even the prospect of that development, the Israelis could be expected to take a very tough-minded view of their own security requirements and possibly to make a military move of their own. Syria could expect no useful help from Egypt if general war broke out in such circumstances. That is reason enough for President Assad to move forcefully. He also presumably knows well what happens to losers in Damascus.

If he succeeds in Lebanon, however, the prospect is very different. His determination to trim the Palestinians to size will have to be taken as serious evidence of his desire to move toward a general settlement with Israel. Otherwise, why would he be risking his political life by trying to deny the Palestinians their own last remaining military-political camp on Israel's border? The Palestinians, once thus reduced, would be under great pressure to come to terms with the brute fact that the Syrians, like the Egyptians and Jordanians, wish to make a settlement and get on with the business of developing their country. Some Palestinians are ready to accept this fact; others will resist it. No one can predict how that particular contest will end. It is essential, nonetheless, that it go forward. There is no other way to disabuse the Palestinian mainstream of the dangerous dream that it can undo history and claim all of pre-1948 Palestine as its own.

For this to happen, to be sure, other Arab states will have to stop playing cynical politics with the Palestinian issue, and the Israelis will have to decide that a Palestinian state adjoining their own offers the best long-range hope for their own security and regional integration. These are tall orders. But these changes cannot fairly get under way while Lebanon is enflamed, and while the possibility of Palestinian-leftist control in Lebanon still exists.

What we are saying is that the tragedy of Lebanon could yet end in a way transcending the fearsome slaughter and devastation of the last 14 months. Lebanon could be the anvil on which are being hammered out Syria's commitment to a general settlement and the Palestinians' readiness to accept an historic compromise with Israel. We do not predict this outcome confidently. We merely say it is a possibility that could flow from the decisions being taken right now by President Assad.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Sea Grab

With the slow-moving UN Law of the Sea Conference adjourned until August, leaving critical issues of ocean law unresolved, the move to stake out ever-wider national claims to jurisdiction at sea appear to be accelerating ominously.

Since the oceans conferees suspended their controversial negotiations in New York last month, the following developments have been reported in rapid succession:

- Britain has signaled its acquiescence to Iceland's new 200-mile fisheries zone, proclaimed last fall, by withdrawing its naval vessels from the area and signing an agreement that will sharply curtail British fishing within the zone.
- Canada has announced that it will extend its fisheries jurisdiction to 200 miles by next Jan. 1, after signing an agreement with the Soviet Union that will regulate Soviet fishing within the new Canadian zone.
- Mexico has closed the 600-mile-long Gulf of California to foreign fishermen and established a 200-mile "economic zone" restricting fishing and mining off its Pacific and Gulf Coasts.

Like the new U.S. 200-mile fisheries limit that is scheduled to take effect next March, none of these national actions necessarily conflicts with the 200-mile economic zone concept that appears to be emerging at the Law of the Sea Conference. But if the trend toward unilateral action persists, precedents could be established that would encroach on international rights and safeguards that the United States and others have been attempting to incorporate into a new oceans treaty.

For example, although Mexico has indicated it will allow some foreign fishing—at a price—within its economic zone, a Mexican official has said that his country's ultimate aim is "total exclusion of foreigners" from the zone. That policy would sharply conflict with the principle of full utilization of fish stocks that should be a part of any treaty.

The Mexican proclamation also leaves serious doubts about the right of scientific research within the new economic zone—a right that must be strongly defended if the secrets of the seas and their resources are to be unlocked for the benefit of all nations.

Unless these and other issues are satisfactorily resolved at the forthcoming conference session, vast areas of the oceans could become fenced off by national claims, depriving mankind of what the UN once proclaimed to be the "common heritage"—and creating endless causes of international conflict.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

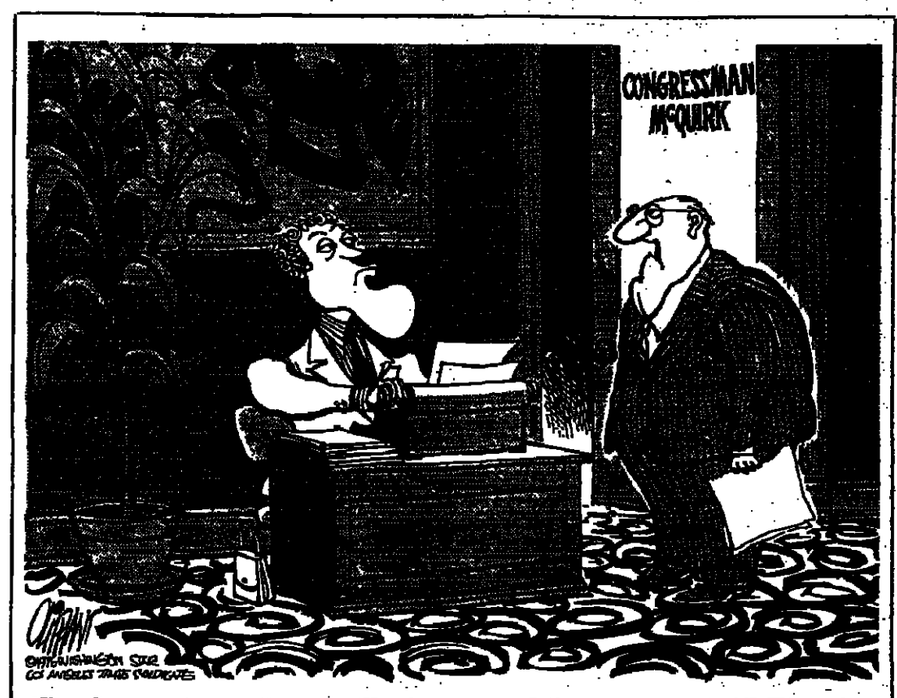
June 16, 1901

NEW YORK—For the second time in surgical history a patient was operated on while under the influence of temporary paralysis at Bellevue Hospital yesterday. The process consists of injecting cocaine into the spinal canal, thus producing paralysis of the lower part of the body, so that a patient will not suffer pain during the amputation of a foot or a leg, but will be conscious while the operation is in progress.

Fifty Years Ago

June 16, 1926

NEW YORK—About 25,000 persons were killed in the United States and 750,000 injured last year as the result of automobile accidents, according to statistics of the National Safety Council. The death-rate from this cause is now above 17 out of each 100,000, as compared with 15 in 1924. Also, more than 6,000 children under 15 years of age were killed by automobiles during this time.



'I'm Sorry, Bruce, I Know You're a Good Secretary and All That, but You'll Have to Go—What With All That Wayne Hays Fuss . . .'

French Furor Over Tax Reform

By James Goldsborough

PARIS—It is likely to be a long time before the French government decides on more tax reforms. The present capital gains bill, based on the irreproachable principle of taxing the rich more and the poor less, has accomplished the difficult task of unifying the National Assembly. Against.

Yet this bill was the symbol of the government's transformation of France. The country need not be divided into left and right, President Giscard d'Estaing has argued; a majority of Frenchmen would rally to reforms instead of revolution. Above all, if France was to achieve the status of a *société libérale avancée*, somewhere between capitalism and socialism, as Giscard d'Estaing has described it, it was necessary to begin reducing the gap between rich and poor.

What happened? The parliament has been in chaos for two weeks, the government is isolated, the differences between the President and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac have become visible and the bill itself is a lamentable compendium of exemptions, deductions and credits, so complicated that it practically defies computation.

One is tempted to accept the analysis of one knowledgeable official: It is madness to tamper with French tax structures. The Frenchman, whatever his income, will accept with complaisance those taxes on his purchases. Income, capital gains, wealth or inheritance taxes are another matter.

Above all, this official says, the tax bill was a political error by Giscard d'Estaing. Such reformism is understood from the left, but not from the right. Or, as François Mitterrand put it once, "A politician can never go against the interests of his own clientele."

Others think that parliament has been laying in wait for Giscard d'Estaing. The Gaullists in particular, angry that they are being used but not consulted, suspicious still that Giscard d'Estaing is bent on the destruction of their party, have used this tax bill to show where the power is. Some observers have said that Giscard d'Estaing erred in not using Article 49 of the Constitution, by which the Assembly is forced to accept a government bill without amendments or bring down the government. That clause was included in the Gaullist Constitution to give the president the ultimate power over parliament.

The tax theory behind the government bill is that France needs to follow other industrialized countries in gradually shifting the tax burden away from indirect taxes, mostly on sales and added value, to direct taxes, including income, corporate, wealth and capital gains. In defending his bill, Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade told parliament that West Germany, Britain, Switzerland and the United States all had capital gains taxes and that the "modern" way was to tax a man's capital at least as much as his labor.

Yet the bill that will be voted by the National Assembly this week bears little resemblance to the taxes in the four countries mentioned. The U.S. capital gains tax has been much cited during this French debate, yet the U.S. tax couldn't be simpler, while the French tax is nearly incomprehensible.

The U.S. capital gains tax applies a rate of 25 per cent on assets sold after six months. There are no exemptions, though capital losses can be subtracted from capital gains. The British law is similar, applying a flat rate of 30 per cent, but with a £1,000 ($1,730) yearly exemption and a few exclusions, such as for motorcars, residences and minor personal goods. Both countries also have property taxes based on assessed value of real estate.

West Germany and Switzerland have taxes on wealth itself, though with large exemptions. A person's net worth in West Germany is declared annually and, through the *Vermoegenssteuer*, is taxed when it amounts to more than 70,000 marks ($27,237) per family member. Because of the high exemptions it basically is a tax on the rich. The West Germans also have an anti-speculation tax for capital gains realized in under six months. The Swiss wealth tax is paid not just to the federal government, but to the cantons as well.

The British are close to introducing a wealth tax. A parliamentary commission reported on the measure in December, with agreement in principle by both major parties.

Given these techniques used in other countries to take some of the burden off the wage earner, it is not surprising that a reformist French president would want to introduce some of them in France, which so far has none. But apart from the opposition from the right, which is understandable, the capital gains tax has been opposed by the left, including the labor unions, who represent the people the bill intends to relieve.

Though any sociologist will point out that sales taxes are the most regressive imaginable, the labor unions here actually prefer them. It is an illustration of the French adage that you can impose what you will on a man's purchases, so long as you don't touch his capital, including his gold, his inheritance and, above all, his real estate. The Communists last week were among the loudest defenders of an exemption for the *petite maison de campagne*.

The result of the resistance to tax change in France is clear enough. France has the highest value-added (sales) tax in the European community. The standard rate here is 23 per cent, compared to 11 per cent in West Germany.

Positive Elements

There has been, perhaps, one positive element in this debate. It seems that the French bill will be the first to take inflation into account in computing capital gains. The British are considering such an addition to their law and just last week a Ford administration bill with the same proviso for the U.S. taxpayer was approved by the Senate Finance Committee.

A U.S. tax expert sees that trend as favorable. "Capital gains taxes have tended to get out of hand lately," he said, "mostly because of inflation. In fact, most capital gains today represent little but inflation."

The capital gains tax debate in France also appears to have gotten out of hand.

U.S. Mirror in Spain

By C. L. Sulzberger

MADRID.—The biggest result of the recent visit of King Juan Carlos to the United States was proof—to Americans and Spaniards—that this country is committed to a democratic system under constitutional monarchy. Although the speeches and private conversations of the monarch and his foreign minister, Jose Maria de Areilza, Count of Motrico, were addressed to U.S. public opinion, political leaders and economic tycoons, perhaps their greatest initial impact has been felt inside Spain.

This appears in two ways: (1) Weakening the position of the pro-Franco diehards, known as "the bunker", (2) Paving the way for harmonizing the positions of Don Juan, Count of Barcelona, liberal father of the sovereign, and of Juan Carlos. The latter will be openly recognized as unchallenged head of the dynasty when Don Juan formally renounces all claims to the throne—something he has hitherto refrained from doing.

"The bunker" was set back by the successful royal journey, and forced to accept the decision of the Cortes to start up a multiparty political system (initially excluding Communists and "separatists"—primarily Basque). At the same time a "family pact" between Don Juan and Juan Carlos was moved nearer conclusion.

The count of Barcelona and the King have approved an agreement in principle under which Don Juan will yield all claims and endorse his son after certain formalities, including return to this country and reburial at the Escorial of the body of King Alfonso XIII, Don Juan's father, who died in exile.

But the count also wishes to confirm for himself the advance of Juan Carlos toward a constitutional democracy, expected to be credibly attested by late autumn. The King's pledges of a liberal program, enunciated in the United States, are felt to have had much influence in this connection.

The visit of Juan Carlos was designed to remake the Spanish image in the West. A 38-year-old chief of state, representing a nation most of whose population is 40 or less, sought to erase impressions of an old, old-fashioned country. Here it is felt he succeeded beyond expectations, greatly helped by his and Queen Sofia's fluent English.

For the first time in four decades it was demonstrated that the head of Spain could travel freely. And, seizing the occasion, Juan Carlos pledged himself to a goal of democracy, civil liberties and a multiparty system.

Free Ballot

In private talks with Ford, Rockefeller and Kissinger the King and Areilza promised Spain would advance toward this goal through peaceful, orderly means, avoiding any "Portuguese experiment." They pointed out that Spain's army deplored political intervention nowadays and had a record of African wars to entice it into civilian affairs.

Washington was assured that Spain, within about a year, would qualify as a democracy sufficiently to become eligible for European Community and NATO membership. By then, it is hoped, a parliament elected under a free ballot and political parties would be functioning here.

Areilza told me: "The Western democracies are reluctant to admit Spain will not have a legal Communist party operating openly during the first part of this transitional period—although the Communists may be recognized during the second stage. But right now we believe they are troublemakers and unenthusiastic about true liberty."

It appears the United States remains dubious about what is now called "Eurocommunism"—independent movements like Italy's. It is felt such parties might react to crises on Moscow's side—the way De Gaulle, who propounded an independent French policy, nevertheless reacted to crises on the U.S. side.

The United States did not urge Spain to legalize Communism although it advised such a move to expose Communist weakness. But it was frankly admitted this was a Spanish problem for Madrid to decide; Washington wouldn't make trouble either way.

Areilza hopes "the U.S.-Spanish treaty will be approved congressionally this month. This would give our new monarchy a big moral victory, by upgrading what has hitherto been a relationship by executive agreement. Moreover, we explained to business circles that investment in Spain is safe and desirable, given our stable, liberal economy."

Madrid is seeking a large U.S. loan (perhaps $2 to $5 billion over 10 years) to balance a foreign debt, largely caused by oil imports, and build up currency reserves. This would be in addition to the $1.2 billion in military aid grants and Export-Import Bank loans under the treaty.

Spain is placing its bets on U.S. support and generosity. In return it is clearly accelerating its progress toward democracy—away from vestigial leftovers of Francoism.

Letters

Cruelty to Animals

The consignment of six animals sent from the Frankfurt zoo "in 4 wooden boxes" (IHT, June 7) on the long flight to India and found dead on arrival from dehydration is not an isolated case. Thousands of animals and birds destined for the zoos, circuses and laboratories die every year in transport by land, sea and air. Mercilessly hunted and trapped, principally in the Far East and in Africa, they are packed in boxes and crates in which they can barely move and stowed like merchandise in the freight compartments of trains and planes; others languish sometimes for weeks at the ports of embarkation, waiting for the ship that will carry them in the dark hold below deck on their calvary across the world. Many are also forgotten on the docks and at airports, where they die from hunger, thirst and suffocation.

But the commerce in animals is a big and lucrative business despite the enormous loss of wildlife and their fate may seem insignificant in the light of some of the terrible happenings in the world today. Nevertheless, the great truth remains that the humane treatment of animals is an essential part of human progress and while man can still enjoy the sight of caged wild creatures and the pitiful spectacle of circus animals he will continue to treat his fellow man with the same lack of feeling and imagination.

REGINA BUCHI.
Lausanne, Switzerland.

Peter Lennon From London:

...Democracy brings out what is most devious in political man... this time it is the shipbuilding 'hybrid' bill.

LONDON.—There are times, usually during the approach to vacation time, when Parliament's methods of attempting to ingest a new bill border on the bizarre. In a democracy as we know it the government cannot induce Parliament to swallow a bill simply by bopping the opposition on the head. Neither can the opposition march in and skewer the government, although in politically polarized Britain these days they must be tempted.

What they are both obliged to do is indulge in a kind of slow-motion, all-in wrestling hoping the referee is not looking when they poke a thumb occasionally in someone's parliamentary eye. With the recess coming up, the weather invitingly sweltering, and a bill like the nationalization of shipbuilding on the books, passions rise and democracy brings out what is most devious in political man.

This time it was the case of the hybrid bill. Like many eccentric political stories it began with a back-bencher stepping out of obscurity and becoming, briefly, a household name. Robin Maxwell-Hyslop came forward and announced that his researches had established that the contentious bill to nationalize shipbuilding was "hybrid."

Jubilant Tories

The Tories, who hate this bill even more than they hate its sister, the project to nationalize the aircraft industry, and as much as they hate the scheme to eliminate paying beds in National Health hospitals, were jubilant.

This meant that the bill, which to the chagrin of the Labor government had already spent a record 58 days in committee, would have to go through long drawn out select committee procedures. A "hybrid" bill is one which has an inconsistent effect on the private sector. Private industries which feel that they have been unfairly selected may then appeal for equal treatment with those which have been exempted from nationalization.

What Mr. Maxwell-Hyslop had to do was find a shipbuilding company which had been building a ship on July 31, 1974, but had not been included for nationalization. The recently U.S.-financed Marathon Shipbuilding Co. of Clydebank had, Mr. Maxwell-Hyslop claimed, built a ship called the Key Victoria.

This craft was known to the public for its maiden voyage which it took drifting out to sea on its back with its long legs in the air. It is now planted deep in the North Sea. The Key Victoria is an oil-drilling platform. But the Speaker of the House ruled that it was a "ship."

Consulted on this matter Lloyd's of London acted like Bertie Wooster's disapproving aunt: it was tight-lipped and noncommittal. So Labor was stuck with this sneaky Argosy.

The following day there was a motion intended to sink the government's shipbuilding bill. Labor was the victor by one vote.

The Tories went into a rapid economists' huddle because they suspected, with some justification, that Labor had broken or at least bent the traditional agreement about pairing. This means that if a member or particularly a minister is absent, he makes an agreement with a member of the opposition that the other won't vote in his absence. It seems likely that one aspect of the of the Labor whips did vote. No directly against his paired opposite but as a stand-in for Labor member who was absent but had not arranged a pairing.

Mrs. Thatcher's riposte was to abruptly cancel pairing arrangements. This has a devastating effect on government. It means that members and particularly ministers have to be on call at all times in case there was a division. Ministers shackled like this find great difficulty in carrying out their normal duties.

Seven government senior and junior ministers about to travel to foreign parts this week were simply frozen in their tracks. The defense secretary cannot go to a NATO conference; the agriculture minister cannot go to the World Food Council, and a junior minister for overseas development had to return from a General Agreement conference before making his contribution.

But there are inbuilt diminishing returns in this tactic. The halter also falls on Tory ministers. The shadow chancellor Reginald Maudling had to return from South Africa before he had time to sink a toothbrush into an orange.

Another noted Conservative, Julian Amery, was in China, in doubt about to give an oration on the historic links which bind China to the Tory party, when he had to make a fast return trip.

As these sulky men streamed into Heathrow or dropped their fishing tackle and hot-footed down from the Highlands, Mrs. Thatcher had to have some heavy project to occupy them. She moved for a motion of "confidence" in the government. Labor won by a comfortable 10 votes, the Liberals and Ulster Unionists having chosen to abstain.

Meanwhile, the Labor government has side-stepped the danger to the shipping bill by putting off the debate until things cool off.

Calls Her Players

But Mrs. Thatcher having already called out all her players has to do something and for the moment she is sticking to the no-poking tactics and waging war on the Liberals. She claims that the Liberals, having helped Labor to power by refusing a Liberal-Conservative coalition are now helping to keep them in power.

Mrs. Thatcher will no doubt continue her strategy until a by-election which is due next week.

Her aim is to prove to the nation that it is only the Conservative party which is prepared to provide a bulwark against galloping socialism. The strategy is quite a gamble because no vote on the left or right looks kindly on a tactic which paralyzes effective government at a time of crisis.

But if Mrs. Thatcher succeeds in damaging one of Labor's most important pieces of Socialist legislation it will be worth the gamble.

In the meantime she proves one thing: that she can impose an unpopular tactic on her party. That when it comes to the crunch Mistress Thatcher rules her party with a heavy hockey stick.

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هكذا من الأصل

Kidnapped Rome Meat Importer ound by Luck in Vacant Building

ME, June 15 (UPI).—The today freed a meat im- whose kidnappers chained to a bed in an abandoned boarding school near the seum and threatened to him if Rome butchers did ell beef tomorrow at one- the normal price.

bizarre abduction yester- Giuseppe Ambrosio, 53, by -styled "Communist com- nit" ended 27 hours later a stroke of luck, the police

eone wanted to lease the ng, unoccupied for years, he administrator sent in a to inspect it this morn- On the first floor, a pistol- ng man and woman attack- worker, bound and gagged and shut him in a room. disappeared.

administrator went searching for him, heard his moaning and released him. They called the police to report what they thought was a robbery attempt.

Searching the third floor of the four-story building, the police found Mr. Ambrosio, bound, gagged and chained to an iron bed.

Mr. Ambrosio was abducted on his way to work at a large firm that imports South American beef. He and two brothers own the company, which the kidnappers in a leaflet accused of "daily robbery of the proletariat."

The leaflet said Mr. Ambrosio would be executed by midnight tomorrow if 71 butcher shops in 23 Rome working class neighborhoods failed to sell a ton of prime beef at 90 cents a pound. The butchers had promised to comply.

UPI.

Giuseppe Ambrosio, with chain and lock still on his arm, after his release.

Young U.S. Scientists Press for Caution in New Research

By Stuart Auerbach

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 15 (WP).—Frances Warshaw, a graduate student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has told some of the leading scientists in her field that they should stop pursuing a new area of research because the risks are too great.

The 27-year-old molecular biologist spoke against continuing research in a revolutionary new form of genetic engineering that allows scientists to create new forms of life in the laboratory.

Miss Warshaw's argument, backed by other graduate students and young professors at MIT and Harvard, illustrates a growing trend in U.S. science: Instead of pressing forward with new research, some of the brightest young U.S. scientists are pulling back.

They are in the vanguard of the anti-nuclear debate; they stopped a genetic screening experiment at Harvard Medical School last year, and they are challenging the theory of sociobiology, which holds that human behavior is biologically determined and springs from lower animals.

The current focus is on a revolutionary form of genetic engineering called Recombinant DNA, which was discovered 3 1/2 years ago. Scientists can now transplant bits of genetic material known as DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) from one form of life, such as bacteria, to other forms, such as viruses or animals.

It has the potential of benefiting mankind by improving plant growth, creating new forms of medical treatment and cutting the cost of important drugs. But the risks include the possible creation of new strains of drug-resistant germs and the possibility of unleashing new cancer-causing substances.

Neither the benefits nor the risks have been proved.

In arguing against continuing this research at an MIT symposium sponsored by Miles Laboratories, Miss Warshaw drew an analogy between genetic engineering and the development of the atomic bomb—a World War II project that she said she feels some guilt about because both her mother and her father took part in it.

"Nuclear energy has given us fear and horror, and not many clear benefits," she said.

Safeguards Urged

In other parts of the country, young scientists are also opposing this research on their campuses. At the University of Michigan, for example, they argued before the regents that Recombinant DNA work should be permitted only under the strictest of safeguards.

"It's as if the younger generation is scared of new knowledge," said Roy Curtiss, 42, of the University of Alabama. "To me, it's inconsistent with science. Scientists are adventurers; to find the unknown is good."

Roland Beers, vice-president for research at Miles, admitted "a growing feeling of unease and outright fear of this new technology."

He called the movement by young scientists to stop research "human responses to the fear of the unknown . . . Implicit in this response is a deep mistrust of the human intellect to perform adequately toward the threatened risk."

Spawned by the anti-war movement, the first shot against genetic research was fired here in 1969 by a team of young Harvard researchers just after they achieved a genuine scientific breakthrough—the isolation for the first time of a single gene, the basic carrier of inherited traits.

Jonathan Beckwith, then 26, headed the research team. At a news conference soon after the finding was reported, Mr. Beckwith warned of the danger of genetic engineering, and said its regulation is too important to be left to scientists.

Last year Mr. Beckwith and Dr. Jonathan King, 35, an MIT geneticist, forced Harvard to end a 3 1/2-year-old project to test a theory that "super males"—men with an extra Y, or male, chromosome—are more likely to be aggressive or to commit crimes.

Objected to Examination

The Harvard scientists were going to examine all newborn males at the Boston Hospital for Women for the extra Y chromosome. The scientists objected that this would stigmatize the children for life and perhaps cause the parents to treat them differently, thereby precipitating abnormal behavior.

The age split among the scientists who favor genetic engineering and those who oppose it perhaps comes across most starkly at those meetings of committees at the National Institutes of Health, which consider safeguards for such experiments.

It is the older established scientists—those who have already won recognition—who want to push ahead with research. And it is the younger scientists—who in the past were striving to get into new areas where they could make their mark—who are urging caution.

"The young scientists are more imaginative in dreaming up new horrors, but they could dream up new benefits if they were so inclined," commented Leon Jacobs, an NIH associate administrator.

Dr. King feels the anti-science drive has picked up momentum among a subset of the younger researchers. He has estimated that about 20 per cent of the scientists attending the symposium were willing to engage in "serious talk" about slowing up the research.

"Fifteen years ago they all would have been antagonistic," said Dr. King.

Peruvian Envoy Slain

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 15 (AP).—Peruvian Ambassador Fernando Rodriguez was fatally stabbed late last night when he returned home from a walk and surprised burglars, police said. They ruled out any political motive.

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As Reply to Technology Gap

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Michael T. Kaufman

ROBI, June 15 (NYT).— hird World economists and ucrats put forth their de- s here for easier access to ophisticated technologies of ped countries, Oscar Mann ay developing a better rain

economists, gathered at the d Nations Conference on and Development, were ng that aspect of the en- ed economic order that calls he easing of license and restrictions on scientific chnological processes.

the course of the debate, men for the Third World of the need for some of underdeveloped countries to ce nuclear power, to mine rom the sea, to build mod- ertilizer plants—all depen- on techniques applied by few nations.

Another Technology

r Mann, a 28-year-old an, does not argue with analysis. He simply puts mphasis on another tech- . While the conference was ll swing here, he opened a demonstration project on utskirts of town sponsored icef, his employer.

're not going to bring nu- clear energy," he said, "but maybe we'll just be able to teach rural Kenyans how to store water cheaply, build windmills and store food."

Mr. Mann, who has spent much of his life with pastoral and agricultural peoples in Kenya, Tanzania and the Sudan, said: "Here in Kenya the biggest problem for most farmers is getting a receptacle to store water. The most common has been the 40-gallon steel drum, but the price of that has risen to 40 shillings [$4.80], which is too great a capital investment for most farmers."

The cheaper and better substitute Mr. Mann developed with his assistants is made by filling a large plastic sack with grass and leaves and then plastering mud and cement around the form. Once the material dries, the sack is removed, leaving an urn that holds almost three times as much as an oil drum. It takes two or three days to build and costs only $1.50.

Cheap Utensils

Each day teachers from rural agricultural schools come to inspect the exhibits at the demonstration project, and it is Mr. Mann's hope that they will carry the technology he has assembled back to their students. The entire project, which also has assembled some cheap mechanical farm utensils from Pakistan and China, will operate on a $65,000 budget over the next three years.

In addition to the urns there are food-storage bins made from mud and logs, wheelbarrows with modern wheels and a stove made from two five-gallon cans. A windmill is built of plumber's pipe and tin roofing—material developed by Peace Corps workers. Its $40 cost would probably put it out of the reach of farmers, Mr. Mann said, but it is suitable for cooperatives.

What Mr. Mann regards as potentially the most radical innovation is a wooden frame covered with a plastic sheet.

"This is our vegetable dryer," he explained. "Right now there is little incentive for farmers in remote areas to grow more than they can eat. Facilities for bringing produce to towns are limited, and so are storage areas. Canning is too costly.

"But with this frame you can sun-dry onions, beans, cabbage. You simply cut up the vegetables, put them under the plastic sheet, and in one day the sun dries them. Most of the nutritional value is retained."

rms' Seizure ssue in Poland

RSAW, June 15 (Reuters). and's Roman Catholic bish- ave asked the authorities to a new draft law empower- e state to confiscate land inefficient farmers.

bishops said in a commu- today that they had written e Sejm (parliament) to out social and moral prob- that would be raised by the aw.

ervers said they feared the cation of property in re- for a farmer's religious itical views or disputes with authorities. The draft law s compulsory the take-over y farm inefficiently worked e owner. It is part of a to raise food output and dish annual grain imports recent levels of between $300 n and $500 million.

Death of Judge Is Complication In Hearst Case

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15 (AP).—The death of Oliver J. Carter, the federal judge who presided over the Patricia Hearst bank robbery trial, has complicated the final sentencing of the newspaper heiress.

Judge Carter, 65, collapsed yesterday and died a short time later, apparently of a heart attack.

He had tentatively sentenced Miss Hearst, convicted March 20 of participating in an armed holdup of a bank 23 months earlier, to a maximum term of 35 years in prison. But he delayed his final sentence pending at least 90 days of psychiatric evaluation for her.

A three-judge federal panel must choose a new jurist to handle the case of Miss Hearst, 22. She is now in San Diego for the testing Judge Carter ordered.

U.S. Attorney James Browning jr., who successfully prosecuted Miss Hearst with the argument that she willingly joined the terrorists who had kidnapped her, said: "No new trial will be necessary." The chief defense counsel, F. Lee Bailey, said he would not seek a new trial now but "will await the new judge's decision regarding sentencing."

4 Dutchmen Escape From Spanish Prison

CADIZ, Spain, June 15 (Reuters)—Four Dutchmen tunneled their way out of a Cadiz prison where they were being held in connection with drug smuggling, police said today.

Military police patrolling outside the prison discovered the tunnel exit yesterday in shrubs outside the gates. The four were believed to have escaped during the weekend, police said.

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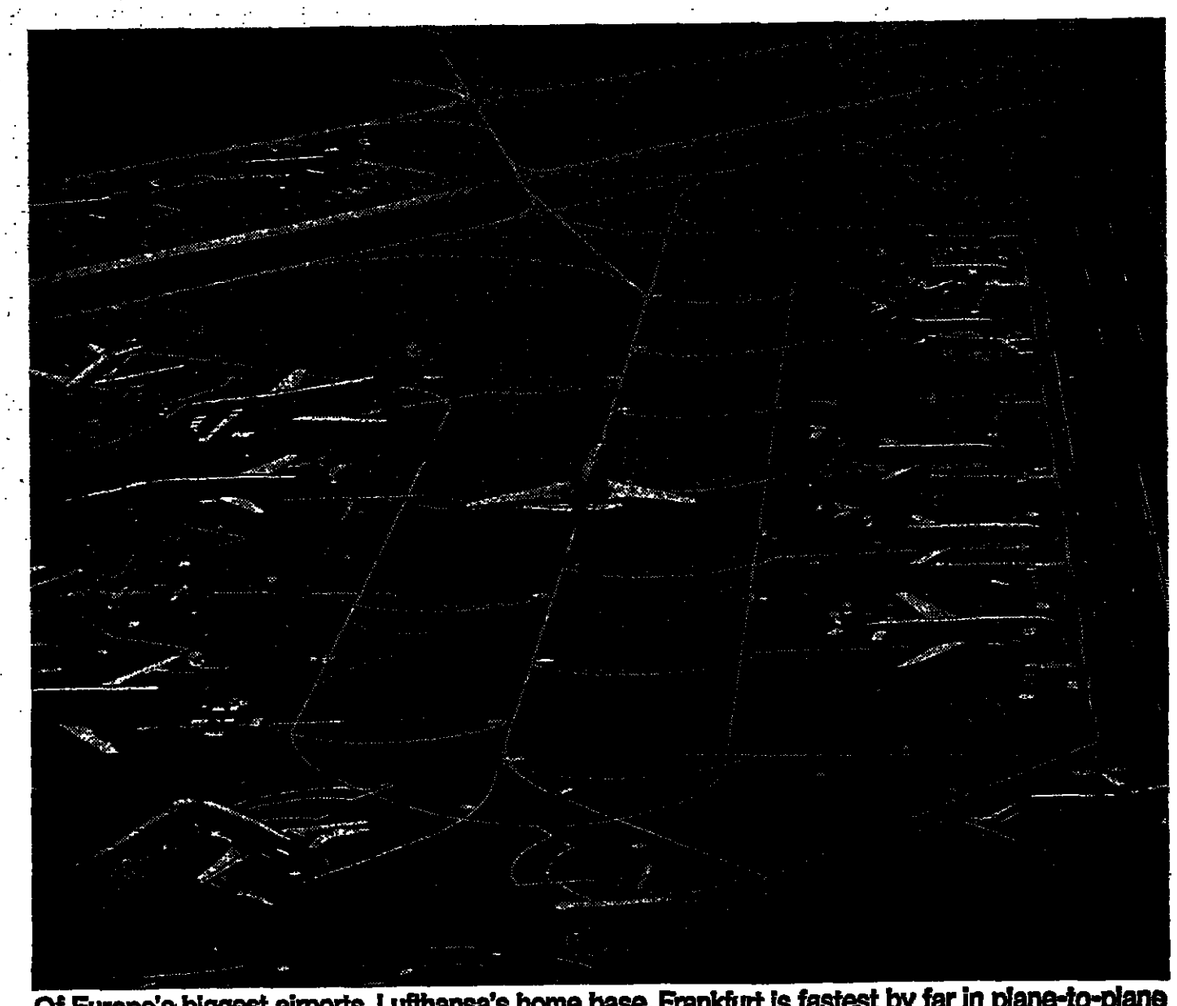

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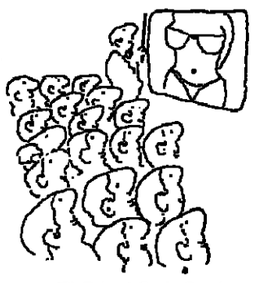

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HOLLAND FESTIVAL

Plugging Into the U.S. Bicentennial

By David Stevens

AMSTERDAM (IHT).—Just to show that there are no hard feelings over the loss of New Amsterdam, 90 of the 160 programs in this year's Holland Festival are plugged into the central theme of the Bicentennial, giving a generous and wide-ranging sampling of the arts in the United States.

In the musical programs, about 40 composers are represented—immigrant and native, from McDowell to Steve Reich, from Duke Ellington to John Philip Sousa, from Alexander Reinagle to the spurious P. D. Q. Bach, from serious to jocular to jazz to Broadway. The music of certain composers—Aaron Copland, John Cage, Morton Feldman (two world premieres), George Gershwin, George Antheil, Charles Ives—has been singled out for special attention.

The bulk of the musical offerings fall necessarily in the 20th century, but there was one program that tried to show that there also was a musical life in the colonies 200 years ago. It was organized by Alan Curtis, the University of California musicologist and harpsichordist who also is a leading member of Amsterdam's baroque-music Mafia, under the somewhat misleading title of "Baroque Music in 18th-Century America" and a tongue-in-cheek but more accurate subtitle of "The Colonial Harpsichord."

It was Curtis who came up with the above-mentioned Mr. Reinagle, an English-born composer of Austrian descent who studied with C. P. E. Bach before heading for Philadelphia, where he wrote the Sonata in E that Curtis included in his program. If there was anything American about it, it was perhaps a slightly flamboyant and idiosyncratic spirit that showed through the baroque formalism in Curtis's lively performance. George Washington, incidentally, was often in the audience for Reinagle's performances, so should have heard this work.

Thomas Jefferson was more help to Curtis, however. The music library he left to the University of Virginia includes a complete set of Claude-Bénigne Balbastre's "Quatuors" for harpsichord, two violins, cello and two natural horns ad libitum—one of which closed this program—as well as a copy of C. P. E. Bach's sonatas (one of them performed here) and the works of Johann Schobert, of which Curtis chose a concerto for harpsichord, violin and horns.

The great Johann Pachelbel and one of his sons, Wilhelm Hieronymus, also made it onto the program on the strength of another son, Carl Theodor, who settled in Charleston, S.C., and may have had this family music in his baggage.

One of the richest works on the program was a sonata for harpsichord and violin, of Mozartean elegance and gallantry, by Marie Alexandre Guénin, a French violinist and composer admired by Jefferson, and whose pianist son appeared in concerts with Reinagle in Philadelphia.

As a final historical touch, the final performance of this program will be given Thursday in St. Hippolytus Church in Oiterterp, to commemorate the early recognition of the new United States by the Dutch province of Friesland.

Another aspect of American musical life that is little known on this side of the Atlantic—contemporary opera—was represented here by Carlisle Floyd's "Of Mice and Men," based on the Steinbeck novel, which had its world premiere in 1970 in Seattle.

The powerful directness of Steinbeck's short novel is somewhat diffused in the expansive lyricism of Floyd's rather traditional musical idiom, but the final scene of the vision and George's killing of Lenny is masterfully constructed and was splendidly performed by the baritone Julian Patrick as George and the tenor William Neill as the hulking, simple-minded Lenny. The rest of the mixed Dutch and American cast was uniformly excellent and projected the English text clearly and with meaning.

Rhoda Levine's staging was admirably direct and uncomplicated. Lewis Brown's sets include a convincingly realistic bunkhouse wallpapered with such period items as an NRA poster and pictures of FDR and Jean Harlow, and Michael Charry was the spirited conductor.

The festival, which began June 1 in The Hague with the opening concert of the New York Philharmonic's European tour under Leonard Bernstein, closes June 25 in Rotterdam with a concert by The Hague Residentie Orchestra under Charles Axton that includes Morton Gould's Concerto for tap dance and orchestra, with carpis from Broadway musicals and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" (also in The Hague June 22). Other events in the coming week include four appearances by Steve Reich and his ensemble and three by the Martha Graham Dance Company, July 1

Julian Patrick, left, as George and William Neill as Lenny in operatic version of "Of Mice and Men" at the Holland Festival.

MOVIES IN PARIS:

The Drawn-Out Story of an Anti-Hero

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, June 15 (IHT).—Director Ted Kotcheff's "The Apprenticeship of Duddy Kravitz" has found its way to France—it was a contender for an Oscar in 1975.

Based on the novel by Mordecai Richler, the film (at the Marbeuf and Studio Christine in English) is a long, drawn out account of a minuscule antihero. His virulent dishonesty is excused on the grounds of environment, the argument being that he is only a victim of circumstances. Perhaps. But he is nonetheless incurably ratty and in no way sympathetic.

The son of an unprincipled Montreal cabby, he grows up in the local Jewish community. At 19 he quits the garment factory to inaugurate his get-rich-quick projects. His saintly grandfather has told him that a man must have land to attain respectability and, with an eye on a lovely lakeside and greedy dreams of its future exploitation, he sets out to make money. He lies, cheats, forges, transports cocaine across the border, imports pinball machines. His crooked activities are so darkly painted that one expects him to burn down his office for the fire insurance and let his girlfriend answer to the law for his swindles.

A very little of Duddy Kravitz is enough. Kotcheff has achieved a feat of gross overexposure. Then, too, a rogue comedy should be fast and fun and this one is neither. The development is slow and the dialogue is restricted to cheap wisecracks.

Richard Dreyfuss plays Duddy with brash insolence, vulgar swagger and cackling guffaw, the meanness of the youth unsoftened by either charm or humor. There are several helpful supporting performances. Micheline Lanctot is the girlfriend who tires of Duddy before Kotcheff does. Jack Warden is the disreputable father, Denholm Elliot, the alcoholic British film-maker, and Joe Silver, the cynical junk yard profiteer. This Canadian cousin of "What Makes Sammy Run?" often seems in slow motion.

* * *

Bernard Queysanne's "Le Diable au Coeur" (at the Mercury, Gaumont-Opéra and Clichy-Pathé) is to be avoided at all costs. It is an appalling mosaic of false sentiments, intellectual pretentions and false fuss.

The protagonist is not an antihero; he is merely a lunatic and his insanity appears to be contagious. At the finish he is taken away in an ambulance, but under any sensible conditions he would have been in a straitjacket from the beginning. An unpleasant youth, he fights with his relatives,

Richard Dreyfuss
. . . "Duddy Kravitz"

moons about his room and entertains suppressed desires for an English au-pair girl. When he finds her in the arms of his father, he shoots his father dead and abducts the houseguest. To grandmother's country house they go, there to assume porno movie poses and converse idiotically until overtaken by the police.

Jacques Spiesser plays the madman as though he were Boris Karloff with his ghoulish makeup box out of reach. He blinks the Karloff blinks and smiles the Karloff smiles. Jane Birkin as the weirdo from Britain rages about.

* * *

"Special Magnum" (at the Marbeuf and Ermitage in English) is a museum of murder-mystery figures. There is the ruthless detective on the trail of a dangerous killer and oblivious to the scandalous behavior of his beloved kid sister. His fellow sleuth acts as a sedative for his excitement over misleading clues. Then there is a middle-aged doctor obsessed by passion for a campus pushover, a blind woman teacher who has strange intuition, a club-footed suspect, a slaying in which the face of the killer is unseen, a chase through a hospital, a getaway in a helicopter, and, of course, an auto race. This collection of relics is presented as an original screenplay. Stuart Whitman and John Saxon are the prize investigators going through the customary motions. The only novelty of their search is a fistfight with female impersonators.

* * *

At the Git-Le-Coeur Laurence Olivier films of Shakespeare plays are being revived—"Hamlet," "Henry V" and "Richard III." All three rank among the screen's top achievements.

* * *

At the Palais des Congrès (Salle Bleue) the entries in the Director's Fortnight program at the recent Cannes festival are on exhibit. Performances are at 8 p.m. and at 10 p.m. Among those of special interest are Mai Zetterling's "We Have Many Names," "Anno Domini 1573" of Vatroslav Mimica (Yugoslavia); Fred Schepisi's "The Devil's Playground" (Australia) and Marguerite Duras's "Son Nom de Venise Dans Calcutta Desert."

* * *

The American Place Theater of New York is presenting its production of Robert Lowell's "Benito Cereno" at the Théâtre Oblique from Thursday to June 27. Its Parisian performances are part of a Bicentennial exchange program. The Théâtre Oblique is giving Corneille's "Rodogune" in New York.

BELGIUM

Surveying 'Our Provinces'

By Jan Sjöby

BRUSSELS (IHT).—The surveyors of Brussels, celebrating the 100th anniversary of their royally patroned Union des Géomètres-Experts, don't claim that their profession is the oldest in the world. But they say it goes back to late neolithic times.

Claim stakes and fence posts were invented when nomads turned farmer, craftsman and tradesman. Professionals were soon needed to make sure that the markers were driven down at just the right points of the surface of the earth.

Records of Assyrian and Chaldean geodetic and topographic surveys exist on stone and clay slates. Historians are well aware of the remarkable skills of the Egyptians, Romans and Aztecs. Planning their centennial exhibition, the Brussels *géomètres-experts* and *meetkundigen-schatters* were sorely tempted to present the full story of their profession. Having surveyed the premises available, however, the Galerie Houyoux at the Royal Albert I Library, the surveyors decided to limit themselves from the 16th through the 18th centuries and to those ever-ambiguous "our provinces."

The time angle of the exhibition "Les Géomètres-arpenteurs" (open until July 31) was well calculated. The Emperor Charles V had been born in Ghent in 1500, the Renaissance was under way.

The Southern Lowlands, at the time part of the Holy Roman Empire, were made up of four duchies, three counties, three seigniorial domains, and the ferociously independent principalities of Liège and Stavelot. Each guarded its borders jealously, rock by rock, furrow by furrow, cobblestone by cobblestone.

Adding spice to the legal-political complexity was, and is, the spectacularly varied topography of the territory, from flat polder land to high moor, from dour Campine to gentle Gaume. The lowest level of reputedly permanently dry land is in the polder-protected Moeren acreage, between Veurne and Adinkerke, 0.197 inch above mean sea level. The high point in the present-day kingdom is the Signal de Botrange at 2,277 feet, and there are fertile fields and low lean rock between.

To anyone even vaguely intrigued by Euclid, the patchwork countryside, must have presented a monumental challenge. Some of the most brilliant mathematicians in the Lowlands headed for the fields in those three centuries.

The 199 exhibits in the show, on loan from public and private archives and collections in Bruges, Brussels, Ghent and Merchtem, are arranged in more or less chronological order from the days of Charles V to those of Napoleon. On display are mathematical and geodetic papers and publications, maps, charts, lot outlines and panoramic sketches and an impressive array of tools and instruments in wood, brass and iron—astrolabes, Jacob's staffs, compasses, quadrants, various squares and angle plates, levels and parallel rulers.

The show starts with three pioneers whose work contributed to modern geography, geodesy, cartography and celestial navigation. Gemma Phrysius, Jacques de Deventer and Gerhard Kremer were more or less contemporaries at the University of Louvain.

Gemma Phrysius, professor of medicine and mathematics, was the man who figured out that correct longitude could be ascertained by timing the meridian passage of the sun. It wasn't his fault that his formulas were shelved for a couple of centuries, waiting for a watchmaker to produce a decent chronometer.

He was also the man who put in writing the principles for the modern triangulation system. His colleague Deventer, however, had obviously used those same principles a few years before the publication of Phrysius's work. There appears to be a serious question about where credit is due.

As for Gerard Kremer there isn't much to say that hasn't been said already, except his penname Mercator. He did a lot of other thinking, plotting and calculation though, apart from systems of projecting a globular surface onto a flat chart.

Names dot frames and display cases... Simon Stevin who worked out the decimal system and Johannes Neperus who put it to practical use; Snellius, Vernier, Ozanam, Van Dijcke, Harroy, De Ferraris. For a professional geodetic surveyor—and to anyone from related fields—it is a field day at the Galerie Houyoux.

A detailed, illustrated 184-page catalogue in French or Dutch, prefaced by Master Surveyor Jean Mosselmans, is available at the entrance.

What, one wonders, happened to the surveyors after Napoléon?

"We'll come to that," said a spokesman, "in a separate exhibition in the Ogival Hall of the Brussels City Hall, July 17 through Aug. 7. We call it, tentatively, *'l'évolution de la profession de géomètre du 19ème siècle à nos jours.'*"

Landslide Blocks Rail Between Italy, Austria

UDINE, Italy, June 15 (AP).—The main rail line between Italy and Austria has been blocked again by a landslide in the quake-stricken area between Udine and Tarvisio.

The line, cut since May 6 by the quake which struck the Friuli region, was reopened yesterday to slow freight traffic. The slide struck several hours later.

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FINANCE

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1976

...aire Meets Creditors ...o Reschedule Its Debt

By Jonathan C. Randal

...SHASA, Zaire, June 15 ...Fourteen of the world's ...countries are due to meet ...ek in Paris to reschedule ...r part of Zaire's foreign ...which are said to be the ... per capita in the world. ...icials in Paris said today ...eetings would last for sev... days.)

... despite Zaire's problems— ... constitute an object lesson ...n underdeveloped country's ...reliance on a single foreign ...nge-earning commodity and ...upidity of Western business ...h the government and cred... are reasonably optimistic.

...stake are the government ...overnment-guaranteed share ...aire's debts which are be...d to represent substantially ... than half of the total, esti...mated at anywhere from $2 billion to $3 billion.

Zaire's problem is simple: The price of copper, representing more than two-thirds of its foreign exchange earnings, reached an all-time high of more than $1.50 a pound in December 1973 only to bottom out at 54 cents in 1975. The average price slipped from 94 cents in 1974 to 55 cents in 1975.

And in the heady years that led up to what commodity analysts knew by past experience could only be an inevitable fall in prices, President Mobutu Sese Seko's regime went on a spending spree.

American, European and Japanese investors were sleeping in the halls of Kinshasa's best hotels as they outbid themselves promoting investment projects of often dubious economic benefit to the country.

An ambitious radio complex, French-built Mirage fighter-bombers, a world trade center, more than a dozen fancy airports and railroad extensions were among the more questionable projects.

Swept away in the euphoria were the bad memories of the civil war, which devastated the magnificent industrial and agribusiness infrastructure during the first five years of the former Belgian Congo's independence granted in 1960.

But when the copper price dropped—and further and faster than the usual cyclical pattern based on past experience—foreign investors suddenly discovered the warts disfiguring the idealized picture they had conjured up of Zaire as potentially one of black Africa's richest countries.

A single statistic illustrated the fragility of an economy which, since independence, has neglected every major sector except mining: An estimated 80 per cent of foreign-exchange earnings was spent importing food for the country's 24 million citizens. Before independence Zaire not only fed itself, but exported tea, coffee, palm oil, cocoa and other agricultural commodities.

Zaire did pay all the interests on its loans—some $180 million in 1975—and almost all its interest payments look like being honored so far this year.

This year, for example, Zaire owes $180 million in capital repayments and another $120 million in interest.

To their horror, Zaire's creditors realized that the central bank had no systematic record of its overall loans and no debt-service department to keep track of its obligations. Five World Bank missions spent the past 18 months working out the details—although as one foreign banker said, "the exact amount of the debt is academic since Zaire can't pay back" obligations on any sizable amount.

The bulk of the loans was contracted between 1970 and 1975 with most coming on stream in 1972, 1973 and 1974. The biggest share of repayments fell due this year through 1979.

Under prodding from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, Zaire in March finally agreed to devalue its money—the zaire—by 42 per cent in dollar terms. A $160-million loan was accompanied by a lid on the budget deficit, a credit squeeze, price increases and reduced demand. Meanwhile, the zaire has lost half of its new reduced value and already there is talk of a fresh devaluation.

...ajor States ...ign Rates on ...port Loans

...NDON, June 15 (AP-DJ).— ...n's Export Credit Guaran... department announced today ...t will bring its subsidies for ... finance into line with ... nations in keeping with an ...d reached earlier this year ... the European Economic ...munity, the United States, ...da and Japan. Earlier to... similar measures were an... in Japan.

... U.S. Export-Import Bank ...nced last Wednesday that ...ll apply the guidelines. The ...change as far as the U.S. ... is concerned was an in... to 15 per cent from 10 ...ent in the minimum down ...ent.

...export credit accord among ...United States, the European ...omic Community, Japan and ...da was shaped tentatively ...bruary, with the aim of ...ining competitive outbid... on government-financed ...s by establishing floor ...st rates.

...ective from July 1 the ...mum subsidized interest ... for export credit of two ...e years will be raised to ...per cent from 7 per cent. ...n this category, exporters ...althier markets will have to ... minimum of 7.75 per cent. ...delivery payments of a ...mum of 15 per cent will be ...red for all export financing.

... credit of more than five ..., the minimum subsidized ...st rate will rise to 8 per ... for wealthy countries and ...er cent to 7.75 per cent for ... categories of countries ... the present level of 7 per ...

...e U.K. agency said its guide... could be waived in cases ...e it was necessary to match ...s of competitors. It also ... that sales of ships, ground ...lite stations, aircraft and ...ar power plants will have ...ate financing arrangements ... do not come under the ...d.

Stock Tables

The IHT regrets that due continuing transmission difficulties it is not able to publish New York and American Stock Exchange tables in this edition.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Maritime Fruit Capital Infusion Seen

Maritime Fruit Carriers president H. Struve Hensel says an announcement on a possible injection of $15 million into the company will be made at the beginning of next week. On June 1, Mr. Hensel told a meeting of secured creditors that a decision would be reached within 14 days. The failure to meet that deadline does not indicate any unexpected problems or difficulties, he says. Discussions are now focused on the form of the investment and the future management of the company. Mr. Hensel also says that the arrest of three Israeli-flag vessels, the Avocadocore, Lemoncore and Gananacore, in the past 14 days has not interfered with negotiations. A Maritime Fruit spokesman says all three vessels are pledged as collateral against loans from Bankers Trust International. The company expects there will be further arrests and judicial sales of the other five Israeli-flag refrigerated ships.

Hitachi Earnings Recovering

Hitachi sees a 10-per-cent growth in earnings for the year ending next March 31, unless turbines and rolling mills start selling as fast as color televisions and stereos. Sales of those items—plus computers, locomotives, power transmission cables, nuclear power plants, washing machines, telephone switchboards and more—place it as Japan's biggest heavy electrical manufacturer. Shipments of industrial machinery by the parent company totaled 172 billion yen (about $573 million) in the year ended March 31, up only slightly from the year-earlier 167.3 billion yen. The last time Hitachi earnings showed a year-to-year gain was March 1974. The company cites exports, a reduced cost of sales, and lowered interest cost for the climb in the March-half net. Consumer products may have provided about 35 per cent of net in the year ended March 31, the company estimates.

ITT Sells Unit to French Firm

International Telephone & Telegraph has completed the previously announced sale of its 67.96-per-cent interest in the French telecommunications company, Le Matériel Téléphonique, to the French electronics company, Thomson CSF, for $160 million in cash. The closing agreement was signed after negotiations on patent and other similar matters were concluded, ITT says. The French government recently said the electronic switching system made by ITT called Metaconta had been adopted by the French Post and Telecommunications Ministry along with another system made by L.M. Ericsson of Sweden. The French government has agreed to continue to buy electronic switching equipment from ITT's remaining telecommunications manufacturing subsidiary in France, Cie. Générale de Constructions Téléphoniques.

Matsushita Profits More Than Doubled

Profits more than doubled in the first half, says Masaji Hino, senior managing director of Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. He credits his company's success in curtailing production well ahead of other manufacturers during the recession as a major factor in Matsushita's ability to be "off and running at the first sign of economic recovery." He says that the company was able to improve its financial position despite the recession. Mr. Hino estimates first-half sales totaled $2.6 billion, roughly a 20-per-cent increase over 1975's record first half. Net income for the first half, he says, more than doubled that of the first half of 1975.

EEC Seeking Steel Curbs From Japan

Explanation Wanted Over Pact With U.S.

TOKYO, June 15 (Reuters).—European Common Market officials are expected to ask Japan to continue its restraints on steel exports during talks which started here today, government sources said.

The talks between Japanese officials and the European Coal and Steel Community are likely to focus on the slow recovery in demand for steel in Europe, where manufacturers have kept production about 20 per cent below capacity.

The sources said Europe wanted the restraints to continue to ensure orderly marketing.

Japan's steel exports to the Common Market in the first four months of this year totaled 366,000 tons, nearly half the figure for the same period last year.

The European officials also will probably seek clarification from Japan about its agreement with the United States to curb shipments to America of stainless steel, the sources said.

The Common Market and Sweden have rejected the U.S. proposals for orderly marketing agreements on stainless steel.

They have criticized Japan for its agreement with the United States, considering it a breach of an understanding on concerted action against the U.S. import controls.

Protest in GATT

GENEVA, June 15 (Reuters).—The Common Market and some other steel-producing countries have criticized U.S. import restrictions on stainless steel products, a spokesman for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade said today.

Common Market delegate Paul Luyten yesterday told GATT's 60-nation council that the U.S. industry's troubles were mainly due to the world economic recession and not Common Market steel.

U.S. delegate Robert Brungart said the quotas affected only 2 per cent of U.S. steel imports and the countries concerned had been consulted before the restrictions were imposed.

He said they could be reviewed in the light of how trade developed.

Vote on U.S. Oil Firms Pushes N.Y. List Down

NEW YORK, June 15 (IHT).—Prices declined today for the first time in four sessions, on the New York Stock Exchange, with oils encountering a good portion of the selling pressure.

The setback in the oils, which analysts said helped drag down the overall market, came after a Senate panel endorsed legislation which would force a break up of the major American oil companies. The legislation now goes to the full Senate, where its fate is uncertain.

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 5.24 points to 986.0. It jumped a total of 26.85 points in the two previous sessions.

Declining issues outperformed gainers by about 780 to about 575, and volume totaled 18.44 million shares, compared with 21.25 million yesterday.

Among the oil and oil drilling shares down a point or more were Exxon off 1 3/8 to 103 1/4, Atlantic Richfield 1 to 99 and Getty Oil 1 1/3 to 172 3/4. Union Oil of California, Gulf Oil and Continental Oil surrendered fractions.

Automotive issues surrendered fractions, although the industry reported a sharp rise in early-June sales of new cars.

Tropicana Products, another weak performer, fell 2 1/8 to 27 1/4. It terminated merger plans late yesterday with Kellogg, up 5 1/8 at 24 3/8.

IBM fell 1 1/4 to 259, Fairchild Camera 1 1/4 to 44 1/4, and J. R. McDermott 1 1/8 to 49 3/8.

Revlon gained 2 1/4 to 80 3/8, while Federal Paperboard edged up 1/8 to 38 5/8. The latter raised the quarterly dividend and voted a 2-for-1 stock split.

Prices on the Chicago Board Options Exchange retreated, with declines topping advances, 408 to 119. Turnover approximated 70,094 contracts, down from 91,744 contracts yesterday.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined.

Houston Oil & Minerals, a volume leader, slipped 1 5/8 to 59 1/4, reversing a recent uptrend.

After seven straight sessions of advancing prices, soybean futures closed with a limit loss on the Chicago Board of Trade.

The decline in soybeans amounted to 20 cents a bushel. Soybean oil lost 100 points, or 1 cent a pound, and oats fell 6 cents, both limits.

Soybean meal fell to the limits of $10 a ton but recovered under last minute buying and closed with a loss of about $7. Wheat futures were down 11 1/2 cents a bushel and corn 4 1/2.

U.K. Bank Uses 'Bear Squeeze' To Aid Sterling

LONDON, June 15 (AP-DJ).—The Bank of England continued its "bear squeeze" on sterling today by operating in the forward market to raise the cost of borrowing sterling and thus discourage short sales in the spot market.

Reflecting the success of the tactic, spot sterling for two-day delivery rose to $1.7768 from $1.7720 late yesterday. Sterling's trade-weighted depreciation narrowed to 39 per cent from 39.1 per cent, according to the Bank of England's calculation.

By acting in the forward market, the Bank of England raised the cost of borrowing Eurosterling, which, unlike domestic deposits, can be used to finance short positions in sterling. One-month Eurosterling rose to 14.25 per cent offered from 13 per cent yesterday while the three-month rate moved up to 13.5 per cent from 12.75 per cent.

In this way the cost of borrowing sterling and converting into other currencies for speculative purposes is more expensive

Industrial Output Level in France

PARIS, June 15 (IHT).—French industrial production stagnated in April, showing no change from the level in March, the Finance Ministry reported today.

The April index, based on 1970 equaling 100, stood at 122—a gain of 9 per cent from the year-ago figure.

Production during the latest month dropped 5 per cent in the energy sector, due mainly to labor disputes, the ministry said. However, output was up 1 per cent in intermediate industries and up 3 per cent for consumer goods.

Despite Cost, Doubt About World Prices

Panama to Go Ahead With Copper Project

By Alan Riding

PANAMA, June 15 (NYT).—The Panamanian government has decided to press ahead with development of copper deposits despite the enormous cost of the project and the uncertain outlook for world copper prices.

The $800-million project, which should result in an annual copper production of 180,000 tons by 1982, is perhaps the largest single investment being made anywhere in the world by a country as small as Panama.

With a population of only 1.7 million, a gross national product of less than $2 billion and no previous experience in large-scale mining, Panama has assumed an development of its vast Cerro Colorado Copper Co., which will execute the project.

For technological assistance, Panama turned last February to a U.S. mining concern, Texasgulf Inc., which has not only acquired the remaining 20 per cent of shares in Cerro Colorado, but will also administer the company during the five-year construction period and the first 15 years of production.

Nevertheless, through its 5-to-2 majority on the company board, the Panamanian government will continue to make all policy decisions relating to the project. In addition, after 15 years of production, Panama will take over full administration of the company and, after a further five years, can exercise an option to purchase Texasgulf's 20-per-cent share capital.

Ruben Dario Herrera, general manager of Cerro Colorado Mining Development Corp., the government's holding company, explained that Texasgulf was chosen as a partner not only because it was willing to accept Panama's stiff negotiating terms but also because it had considerable experience in mining in Canada, Australia and Mexico.

Texasgulf has in turn selected Halliburton Co. of the United States, a subsidiary of Brown & Root Inc., and Britain's Seltrust Engineering Ltd. to carry out a detailed feasibility study which may cost as much as $20 million, Mr. Herrera said.

The ambitious financing package will only be put together after this year-long study, but Mr. Herrera insisted that international banks and copper-importing companies were already showing interest in the project.

He said that several large companies, including British Kynoch Metals and Japan's Mitsubishi and C. Itoh corporations, had already expressed interest in long-term acquisition agreements which could in effect guarantee markets for Panama's copper exports.

Mr. Herrera added that the movement of copper prices would clearly influence the financing conditions and economic prospects of the project, but he insisted that the outlook was good. "All the projections are for copper prices averaging over $1 a pound by the early eighties," he said, "while a study we did a couple of years ago showed the break-even point for Cerro Colorado was 82 U.S. cents a pound."

Montedison Nears 'Collapse,' Pleads for Assistance by State

ROME, June 15 (AP-DJ).—Montedison Spa, Italy's giant chemical company, says it is near "collapse": It has been pleading since January for state help, both in financing its growing deficit and rendering long-range planning more efficient.

Company officials say that they tabled a comprehensive reorganization plan with the government in late January, but have had no response. The key elements of the plan are possible subsidies for the fertilizer sector and closer planning commitments between Montedison and the state energy group, Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi.

The perilous state of the company, officials say, has developed despite sharp sales gains in the first five months: Up 32 per cent for the group to 1,839 billion lire ($2.2 billion) and up 32.7 per cent for the parent company, to 842.6 billion lire.

These gains mask the sorry state of the fiber division, where plant capacity is only 67-per-cent utilized, and the fertilizer sector, where utilization is drifting down to 50 per cent.

Last year, the parent company lost 72.61 billion lire after a 1974 profit of 80.64 billion. For the consolidated group accounts, the loss amounted to 163 billion lire compared with a 1974 profit of 123 billion.

Losses Continue

In a report to the government last week Montedison said losses are continuing. They are accumulating at the rate of 12 billion lire to 15 billion lire a month in the fibers sector, and could reach 70 billion lire this year in fertilizers.

Montedison cited two main reasons for this dramatic downturn: Rapidly rising costs for semi-processed petrochemicals could not be recovered because of retail price controls, and the state, through ENI, was able to compete unfairly with Montedison in the textile sector.

The company noted that it had made investments of 700 billion lire in 1971-73 and 1,000 billion in 1974-75. A further 2,000 billion lire was planned for investments through 1977, and 650 billion more would have to be spent to meet new anti-pollution laws at older plants.

This meant that Montedison would need 1,300 billion lire in commercial loans. With the prime rate at 19.5 per cent this would place an "insupportable" financial burden on the company, Montedison said.

For a variety of reasons, the company probably could not raise such funds through an increase in capital. A current option offer of 45 million of the company's 671.6 million shares is only one-quarter subscribed, and the deadline for taking up the options is June 30. Not the least of the problems with this offer is the price of 700 lire—Montedison shares are quoted in Milan at about 400 lire, and par value is 500 lire.

Caspian Oil City Needs Face-Lift

By David K. Shipler

NEFTYANYE KAMNI, U.S.S.R., (NYT).—Some 50 miles off the western shore of the Caspian Sea, a sprawling city of oil wells, storage tanks, movie theaters, dormitories and dining halls is perched on a rambling steel spiderweb of piles driven into the seabed.

When construction began on this offshore city in 1949, it was at the vanguard of Soviet attempts to exploit oil from beneath the sea. But now, after almost 30 years of soaring technology elsewhere in the world, Neftyanye Kamni, which in Russian means "oily rocks," has an old-fashioned feel about it.

The ungainly contortions of pipes and scaffolding, the workmen—rough-skinned and grimy in old, dark suits and big hats—and the bulky trucks rumbling along the 112 miles of narrow catwalks that serve as roads all look as if they had come out of a yellowed photograph.

Industrial Lag

The image is fitting, for it underscores the technological lag that afflicts Soviet oil production as well as other areas of industry. Here and throughout the country, the Soviet government is trying to modernize by buying Western technology that will help raise oil output.

Since 1974, the Soviet Union has been the world's leading oil producer, turning out 9.87 million barrels a day in 1975, compared with 8.34 million barrels a day in the United States.

Neftyanye Kamni accounts for only 1.2 per cent of the nation's total. The total production here in the Republic of Azerbaijan, one of the country's oldest oilfields, has dropped steadily for the last decade as wells have grown older and less productive.

Now officials are in negotiations with several American, British and French companies for a construction yard in Baku that would build sophisticated drilling platforms able to sink wells in deeper parts of the Caspian—down to 650 feet below the surface.

A second area in which purchases are being made from the West is in gas-reinjection systems, which pump gas back down the wells to increase pressure and thereby increase the speed at which oil is discharged. According to Western business sources in Moscow, Soviet authorities are interested in such equipment for both offshore and land-based wells in Azerbaijan, whose oil is said to be very high quality, suitable for refinement into aviation fuel.

More Systems

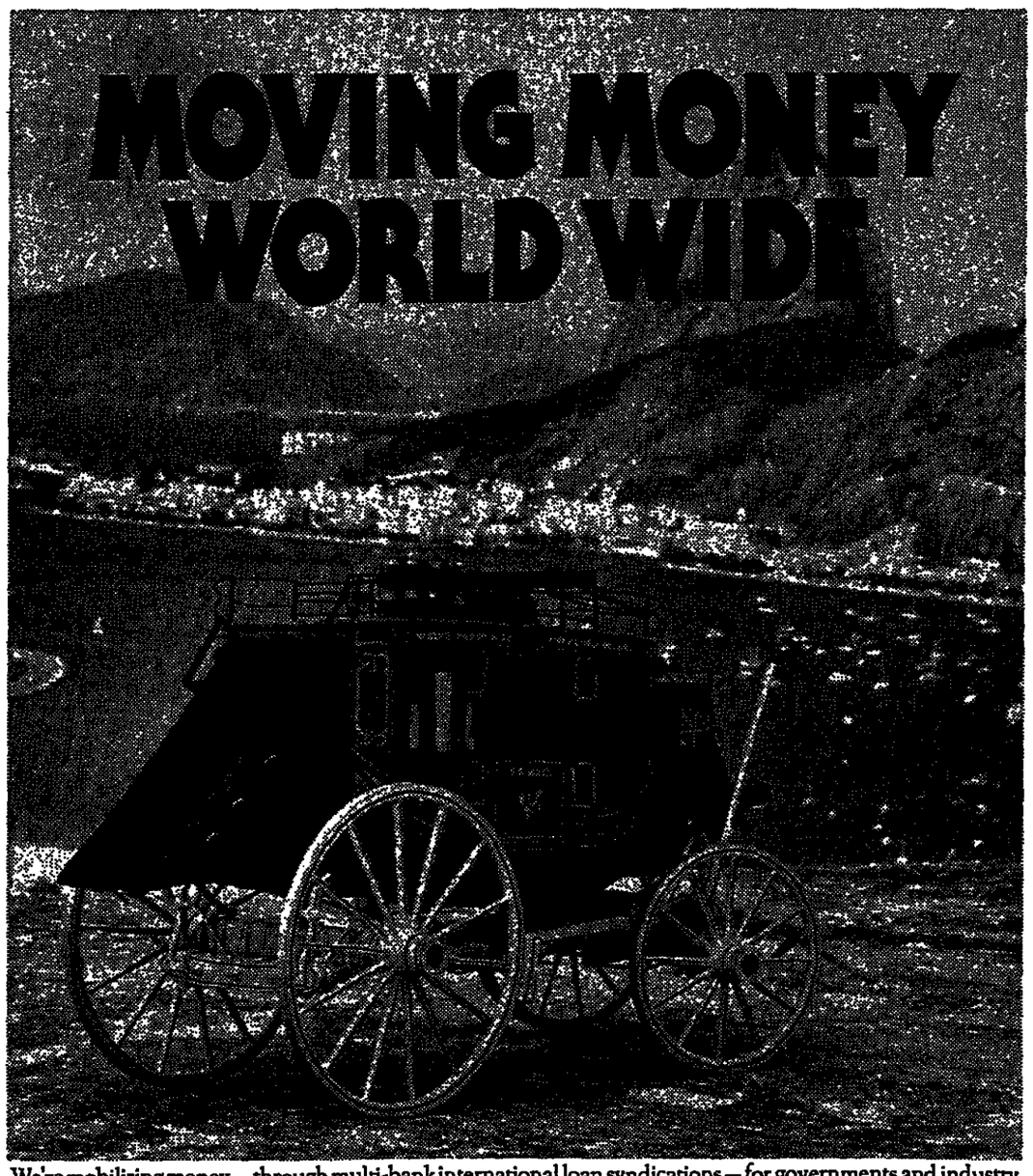
Through additional exploration and injection systems, officials hope to increase the production of oil from beneath the Caspian from its present 231,000 barrels a day to 500,000 barrels daily by 1990.

But the Caspian will still take a small seat beside western Siberia in terms of volume. The Russians began pumping oil there slightly more than a decade ago, and the fields are expected to produce half of the country's oil by 1980.

The Russians have also been dealing with Western companies for offshore exploration elsewhere, particularly in the Far East, off Sakhalin.

And they have been trying to get European financing for an $8-billion effort to extract natural gas from Siberia and sell it to the United States and France. The project, known as North Star, would involve three American companies—Brown & Root, Tenneco and Texas Eastern.

The Soviet Union has put a high priority on increasing its oil production, not only because of its own growing needs but also for export to the West, which represents a source of hard currency that Moscow can then use to buy industrial technology from the West. It exported 1.87 million barrels of oil a day last year, 19 per cent of its total production. Most of the export went to Eastern Europe, but more than 40 per cent went to the West.



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International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	102	103
Ashland 8-87	95	96
Aust.R.D. 9¼-80	100¾	101¼
Aust-Swiss ?-87	92¾	93¾
BFCE 9-82	100¼	101¼
BFCE 8¾-83	99½	100½
B.N.P. 9½-81	102¾	103¾
Borregaard 8¾-86	96½	97½
British Gas 9-81	99½	100½
Broken Hill 10-90	102	103
Broken Hill 9½-81	101¾	102¾
Carrier 8-87	93	94
CNE 9¼-85	99¾	100¾
CN Rhône 10-80/8	103	104
Cons Food 7½-91	89¾	90¾
Conoco 8-86	98	99
Cont Tel 8¼-86	99	100
Copen Tel 8½-86	97	98
Cut Ham 8-87	93	94
Dana 8-87	93½	94½
Denmark 9-82	101	102
Denmark 7½-90	85¾	86¾
Dow Corn 8½-86	101½	102½
Dupont 7½-78	102½	104
ECS 8¾-81	100	101
ECS 9¼-86	100	101
EIB 9½-85	101¼	102¼
Erap 9¾-85	101½	102½
Ericsson 9¼-85	103	104½
Esso 7½-78	101	102
Esso 8-86 Nov	100	101
Eurofima 8½-83	99	100
First Chic 7-80	96¾	97¾
Gen Mills 8-86	100	101
Gen Mot 8¾-86	103¾	104¾
Gould 9¾-83	102	103
Haas 8¾-85	101	102
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	101¼	102¼
Intl Util 8¼-82	98	99
Kimberley 8½-86	101½	102½
Michelin 9¼-86	99¾	100¾
Michelin 7½-88	85¾	86¾
Miles 9¼-80	103	104
Modo 9½-83	99¾	100¾
Montreal 9¾-81	102¾	103¾
Montreal 9¼-83	102	103
Motorola 8-87	98½	99½
New Brunsw. 9-83	100½	101½
N Zealand 9½-82	102½	103½
NrgKomBk 7½-87	89	90
NorskHyd 9¾-85	103¾	104¾
NorthAMR ?¾-79	99¾	100¾
Norway 9-80	102½	103½
Norway 8½-81	100½	101½
Ontario H 8¾-86	102	103
Oslo 9-88	99	100
Olts-Elev 8¾-85	101	102
Owens Corn 9-86	101¼	102¼
Pac.Light 9¼-87	103½	104½
Pac.Light 8-88	93	94
Pennwit 8-87	95½	96½
Prov.Quebec 9-82	100¾	101¾
Prov.Quebec 7½-8	90½	91½
Ralston 7½-87	93½	94½
Richardson 8¾-85	101¼	102¼
S.A.S 8-85	93	94
Scanraff 8¾-88	99½	100½
Scott 8¾-86	101¾	102¾
Seagram 9-83	101½	102½
SFE 9-83	100½	101½
Shell 8-86	98¼	99¼
Shell 7½-87	94¼	95¼
Skandin 10¼-81	105½	106½
SNCF 9¼-81	102	103
St Ind. 8?-80	102½	103½
St Ind 8½-88	103	104
S Handels 9¼-86	100¾	101¾
Sybron 8-87	93½	94½
Tenneco 7½-79	99½	101
Tenneco 7¾-87	92½	93½
Textron 7¾-87	90	91
Transocean 8-86	98½	99½
Transocean 7½-87	96¼	97¼
Union Oil 7-79	100½	101½
Union Oil 7½-87	94¾	95¾
Utah 8-87	96	97
Volvo 9½-85	101¾	102¾

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	79¼	81½
Ashland 5-88	83	85
Beatrice 6¼-91	112	114
Beatrice 4½-92	95	97
Borden 6¾-91	105½	107½
Borden 5-92	95½	97½
BroadHale 4¾-87	75½	77½
Carnation 4-88	77½	79½
Chevron 5-88	117	119
Chrysler 4¾-88	60½	62½
Chrysler 5-88	65	67
Cont Tel 5½-88	76	78
Comm In 6¼-88	86	88
Dart Ind 4¾-88	77	79
EastKodak 4½-88	116½	118½
Econ Lab 4¾-87	77½	79½
Firestone 5-88	88	90
Ford 6-86	97	98
Ford 5-88	85	87
Gen Elec 4¼-87	83	85
Gen Food 4¾-87	84	84½
Gillette 4¾-82	82½	83
Gillette 4¾-87	76	78
Gould 5-87	93½	95
Gulf West 5-88	101	103
Honeywell 6-86	82½	84½
I.S.E. 6¼-87	80	82
ITT 4½-87	73	75
Komatsu 7¼-90	105½	107
Matsushita 6¾-90	123	125
Mitsui 7¼-90	100½	102
McDerm 4¾-87	148½	150½
Morgan JP 4¼-87	116½	118½
Nabisco 5¼-88	92	94
Owe-Ill 4½-87	101½	103½
Penney JC 4½-87	79	81
Phil Lamb 4¾-83	95	97
R.C.A. 5-88	80	82
Revlon 4¾-83	116	118
Revlon 4¾-87	101	103
Sperry 4¼-88	97	99
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	75	77
Texaco 4½-88	77	79
UnCarb 4¾-82	119	121
WarnLam 4½-87	82½	84½
WarnLam 4¼-88	79½	81½
Xerox 5-88	75	77

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	100.41	97.00	103.88
Previous	100.40	96.98	103.25

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REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA

NOTICE RE: PREQUALIFICATION OF CONTRACTORS

Notice is hereby given that the Ministry of Public Works of the Republic of Liberia, Monrovia, Liberia, will receive applications from interested contractors for pre-qualification to bid for the reconstruction of the Tubman Bridge-Bomi Hills Road in Liberia.

The Tubman Bridge - Bomi Hills Road consists of approximately 48 miles of existing laterite road from Monrovia to Bomi Hills. The road is to be reconstructed into a bituminous paved two-lane highway with shoulders. The principal items of work are as follows:

1) About 1,350,000 CY of roadway and borrow excavation.
2) About 48,000 tons of hot bituminous concrete pavement.
3) About 35,000 CY of crushed aggregate base.
4) About 37,000 CY of laterite base.
5) About 80,000 CY of select material shoulders
6) About 17,000 linear feet of culverts.
7) Miscellaneous ancillary civil works.

Pre-qualification questionnaires should be completed and submitted by August 23, 1976.

Prequalification questionnaires can be obtained from:

1. Stanley Consultants, Ltd. P.O. Box 444, Monrovia, Liberia. ATTENTION: Mr. G.G. THOMOPULOS.
2. Stanley Consultants, Inc. Stanley Building, Muscatine, Iowa 52761, U.S.A. ATTENTION: Mr. R.E. LASELL.

Three sets of the completed questionnaires shall be returned to Stanley Consultants, Ltd., Monrovia, Liberia. The governing language shall be English

Honorable Gabriel J. Tucker, Minister of Public Works, Monrovia, Liberia.

Currency Rates

June 15, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.it	Gldr	BF com.	SwissF	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.7370	4.8580	106.23*	57.01*	32.13y	—	6.9110*	110.42*	44.93*
Brussels (c)	39.575	70.218	15.285	8.37	4.645y	14.464	—	15.9645	[illegible]
Frankfurt	2.5735	4.5718	—	54.44*	3.618x	94.03*	6.604*	103.94*	42.21*
London (z)	1.7788	—	4.5715	8.4025	1,518	4.8836	70.28	4.59	10.8326
Milan (f)	852.80	1512.90	331.22	180.24	—	311.65	21.9325	343.95	139.87
Paris (c)	4.7398	8.39	152.575*	—	5.5470x	172.900*	11.9500*	186.480*	77.650*
Zurich	2.4737	4.3977	96.14*	52.30*	3.3961*	96.41*	6.27*	—	40.75*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.09735; Escudo: 30.95; Irish £: 7.82; Peseta: 67.555; Schilling: 18.465; Sw. krona: 4.4449; Yen: 298.725; Belgian financial franc: 40.07; Canada $: 0.97.62; Hong Kong $: 4.3435.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1976 High	1976 Low
Amsterdam	98.90	98.98	106.80	95.30
Brussels	118.52	118.92	133.02	117.64
Frankfurt	143.07	143.43	150.65	141.48
London 30	381.50	378.10	420.80	364.70
London 500	169.75	169.81	183.00	161.71
Milan	74.80	74.72	91.17	72.33
Paris	96.06	97.30	112.10	97.10
Sydney	468.12	467.67	472.91	444.73
Tokyo (n)	354.93	353.33	351.94	326.38
Tokyo (o)	4737.70	4707.05	4732.95	4403.05
Zurich	288.40	288.10	304.00	282.50

(n) New (o) Old.

Tokyo Exchange

June 15, 1976

	Price Yen
Asahi Glass	348
Canon	Unq.
Dai Nip. Print	535
Fuji Bank	329
Fuji Photo	605
Hitachi	219
Honda Motor	799
C. Itoh	305
Japan Air L.	1,900
Kansai El. P.	677
Kao Soap	506
Kirin Brewery	393
Komatsu	428
Kubota	345
Matsu Ind.	754
Matsu E. Wks.	708
Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	146
Mitsubi Corp.	446
Mitsui Co.	421
Mitsukoshi	461
Nippon Elec.	191
Sharp	408
Shiseido	1,140
Sony Corp.	3,009
Sumitomo Bk.	332
Taisho Marine	270
Takeda Chem.	212
Teijin	158
Tokio Marine	555
Toray	151
Toyota Motor	999

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Net asset value per share in U.S. dollars,
As of September 30, 1975: 76.89.
As of December 31, 1975: 77.97.
As of March 31, 1976: 82.41.

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European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	42
Albert Heijn	106
Algembank	310
Amrobank	71.40
A'dam	85
Fokker	39
Heineken	147
H.V.A.	30.50
Holl-Am-H	93.50
Hoogovens	53
K.L.M.	109.20
Nit Nieder.	87.50
Pakhoed	123
Philips new	31
Robeco	197.20
Rolinco	160
Royal Dutch	138.20
Unilever	126.20
Van Ommer	242.50
VerMach	156

Brussels

Arbed	4,000
Brux-Lamb	1,945
Cock Ougrée	840
Electrobel	5,730
GB-Inno-BM	1,700
Hoboken	3,755
Pétrofina	4,965
Ph Gevaert	1,280
Soc. Générale	2,300
Solvay	2,570
Un. Minière	1,160

Frankfurt

AEG	90.40
BASF	164.90
Bayer	136.50
Commerzbk	181.50
Cont. Gummi	88.30
Daimler	340.50
Deemag	175
DeutBank	283.50
DresdeBk	205
Hoechst	155
Gels Aktien	*76.60
Hoesch	55.80
Karstdt	386
Kaufhof	234
KHD	154
Lufthansa	91
Mannesmann	388
Metallgesell	240
Neckermann	95
RWE new	155.50
Schering	330
Siemens	287.80
Thyssen	*114
Veba	120.20
Volkswagen	130.80

*Ex-Rights.

London

Anglo-Am	3.18
Anglo-Am cp	£25.50
Barclay Bk	2.80
Beecham Gr	3.81
BICC	1.16
Boots	1.25
Bowater	2.01
Brit-Am Tob	3.75
Brit Oxyg	0.42½
Brit Pet	6.13
Burmah	0.41
CadburySc	0.47½
Chartered	1.41
Courtaulds	1.32
Daggafont	*
DeBeer D	2.41
Decca Rec	2.42
Distillers	1.48
Dunlop	0.88
E Mustine	2.42
GEC	1.52
FreeStGed	£15⅝
GKN	3.14
Glaxo Gr	4.01
Gold Fields	1.83
Gt Un St	1.88
Guinness	1.30
Hawker-Sidd	4.52
Hudson Bay	£17.25
Imp Chem	3.44
Imps	0.75
Mark & Spen	0.93
MetalBox	2.70
Nichols	0.46
Plessey	0.71
Rand Mines	2.85
Rank Org	1.73
Royal Dutch	£40.25
R.T.Z.	2.08
Shell	4.36
Thorn (A)	2.30
Tube Invest	3.22
Union Carb	3.19
Vickers	1.80
War L3½	£25.88
West Deep	£11.00
West Drief	£27.50
West Hold	£21.50
West Min.	1.79
Woolworth	0.82
ZCI	0.28

*Suspended.

Milan

Bastogi	870
Erba	1,925
Erc Marelli	357
Fiat	1,439
Finsider	222
Generali	44,050
IFI	1,469
Italgas	397
Italsider	368
LaRinas	57.5
Montedis	406
Olivetti	1,005
Pirelli	828
Snia Visco	1,226
Terni	235

Paris

Air Liquide	370.1
Alimentaire	82
BSN	667
Carrefour	1,728
Cim Lafarge	219.8
Citroën	30.8
Cie Bancaire	370.5
CFP	130.4
CGE	316.25
CCF	105
Ferodo	434.9
Imétal	114.9
L'Oréal	982
Mach Bull	38.6
Michelin	1,336
Moët-Henn	530
Moulinex	283
Paribas	164.9
PUK	105
Penarroya	32.6
Perrier	114.8
Peugeot	296.8
Rh Poulenc	94
Sacilor	46.3
St Gobain	138
Suez	232
Télémécan	760
Thomson	222.3
Usinor	49.9

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,22
Buerhle	1,43
B Bovert	1,44
Ciba Geigy	1,45
Cr Suisse	2,48
Fischer	59
HoffRochlt	9,48
Nestlé	3,45
Sandoz	5,05
Sté B Suisse	45
Sulzer	2,74
U.B. Suisse	3,13

*Ex-Dividend.

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May, 1976

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هكذا من الأصل

…YORK, June 15.—Cash …s primary markets as reported today in New York were:

…ity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
…S		
…ora, lb.	*1.07½	*83½
… Santos lb.	*1.88	*75
…LES		
…lb 64-60 38½, yd.	38	36½
…S.B		
…lets (Pitt.), ton.	212	200
…Pry, Phila., ton.	213.92	213.92
…ap No. 1 hvy Pitt	83-83	71-72
…at, lb.	23	19
…lead, lb.	70½	63½-65
…ntal, lb.	3.0311	3.45
…St. L. basis, lb.	37	35½-39
…Y. oz.	4.870	4.49
…Y. oz.	125.95	164.10
…ODITY indices		
…index (base 100, 1931)	864.5	718.1

…nal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

June 15, 1976

…AR No. 11 (50 tons)

Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
13.30	13.38	12.79	12.85	13.46
13.90	13.96	13.26	13.34	14.05
14.20	14.30	13.50	13.60	14.34
14.43	14.45	13.68	13.75	14.50
14.40	14.40	13.74	13.74	14.50
14.39	14.44	13.78	13.78	14.50
14.40	14.40	13.75	13.75	14.52
14.38	14.38	13.75	13.75	14.51

…: 5,696.

…OOL (6,000 lbs)
… trades.

…COA (30,000 lbs)

97.25	97.25	94.26	95.65S	97.80
92.00	92.05	89.20	90.45S	91.85
83.00	83.01	81.21	82.20S	83.15
78.25	78.25	76.75	77.80S	78.20
75.60	75.00	74.00	74.25S	75.00
71.70	71.70	70.55	71.20S	71.50
69.25	69.25	68.50	68.90S	69.15

…: 2,041.

…PER (25,000 lbs)

71.50	71.50	71.30	70.60S	72.50
72.60	72.60	79.90	71.60S	72.90
72.90	72.90	72.90	71.50S	—
73.50	73.60	72.10	72.10S	74.00
73.50	73.40	72.10	72.10S	74.00
75.30	75.40	73.30	73.80S	75.80
75.90	75.90	74.20	74.30S	76.30
76.80	76.90	75.10	75.10S	77.10
77.30	77.30	75.90	75.90S	77.90
78.10	78.10	76.70	76.70S	78.70

…: estimated 9,787.

…ATOES (50,000 lbs)

5.43	5.43	5.35	5.35	5.39
6.48	6.48	6.41	6.45	6.48
7.21	7.22	7.14	7.18	7.25
8.30	8.30	8.27	8.29	8.10

…: 178.

…VER (5,000 troy oz)

490.00	490.00	486.00	482.90S	493.00
489.80	492.50	482.20	483.70S	494.00
492.50	494.20	486.20	487.50S	495.80
492.50	494.20	486.90	487.50S	497.70
501.00	501.50	493.80	495.10S	505.20
503.50	504.00	496.20	497.70S	507.70
508.00	509.00	501.50	502.80S	512.80
513.30	515.00	506.00	508.20S	518.10

…rket Summaries

…YSE Most Active

June 15, 1976

	Sales	Close	N.C.
…rp	668,900	9⅞	+ ⅜
…	487,000	38	— ⅞
…	330,600	27⅜	— ½
…	218,000	37⅜	
…l Inc	199,800	22	—1
…mah	176,600	27¼	— ⅛
… Inc	167,900	27¼	—2⅛
… Cos	161,700	23	+1⅜
…	160,700	54⅛	— ¼
…mr	153,700	20	— ⅜
…	145,100	14⅝	+ ⅛
…Mtg	141,800	13⅝	+ ⅛
…n	140,900	62⅛	— ⅞
…em	132,000	48⅛	— ⅞
…	129,100	35⅝	— ¼

	Today	Prev day
…(in millions)	18.44	21.25
…	585	11,223
…	792	368
…ed	490	372
…	1,867	1,863
… highs	50	92
… lows	14	5

…Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
991.73	994.19	981.42	985.92	—5.32
271.73	218.24	214.66	215.68	—1.77
86.05	86.37	85.38	85.70	—0.32
305.52	306.31	302.14	303.50	—1.81

…ndard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
…trials	115.20	113.45	114.17	—0.56
…oads	46.59	45.78	45.99	—0.32
…ies	45.87	45.30	45.50	—0.10
…s	102.39	100.84	101.46	—0.49

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
…e	54.39	53.99	54.04	—0.23
…ls	60.70	60.45	60.53	—0.27
…tation	40.22	39.92	39.95	—0.33
…	35.11	34.96	34.96	—0.13
…	51.71	51.53	51.63	—0.12

Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
…	173,223	369,851	1,253
…	138,326	304,935	1,354
…	122,418	273,544	1,537
…	121,946	260,274	1,368
…	126,876	189,860	1,827

…totals are included in the sales

…rican Most Actives

	Sales	Close	N.C.
…M	97,400	59⅛	—1⅛
…Corp	76,100	29⅞	+ ⅜
…ind	71,600	14	+ ½
…Co	44,100	10⅛	+ ¾
…lt In	43,100	1½	+ ½
…Cp	37,600	35⅛	+ ¼
…Rst	30,500	15½	— ¼
…Ho	29,700	4⅛	— ⅛
…Genl	23,800	14⅝	+ ⅛
…Petrl	22,000	43⅝	—1½

Total Stock Sales 1,940,000
Sales Year Ago 2,198,265

…rican Stock Index:

Low	Close	N.C.
102.96	103.23	—0.08

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ADVERTISEMENT

L'AIR LIQUIDE

…dinary General Meeting was held …nesday, June 9, 1976, under the …anship of Mr. Jean DELORME, …nt-General Manager.

…eting approved the report of the …f Directors and those of the Audi… their entirety and closed the …s showing a net profit (ex. capi…ins on transfer of assets) of …00 Fr. in 1975 compared with …00 in 1974 and (including capital …124,116,000 Fr. against 147,164,… in 1974.

…vidend has been fixed at 11 Fr. …are. Taking into account the tax … paid to the Treasury (fiscal … for qualified shareholders, the …venue per share will amount to …50. The sums to be distributed …holders will then total 83,190,000 Fr. … 75,627,000 in 1974, representing …rease of 10% over the preceding …n account of the allocation, in …75, of one free share in exchange … existing shares. In four years, …ogression of the distribution will …ttained 60%.

…meeting elected M. Pierre SAL… as Administrator to replace M. … NEUVY, retiring Administrator. …hairman of the Board, Jean DE…E, rendered a special homage to …emory of M. Jacques CHAINE …would have been elected an Ad…ator at this Meeting.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Jul	519.40	519.30	514.00	513.70S	523.60
Sep	525.80	525.50	518.00	519.30S	529.10

Sales estimated: 23,640.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

Jul	54.60	54.90	54.60	B54.80	54.60
Sep	54.95	55.25	54.65	55.15	54.60
Nov	55.85	56.00	55.70	B56.00	55.75
Jan	56.95	57.30	56.65	B57.00	56.70
Mar	58.80	58.70	58.80	B58.05	B57.90
May	59.00	59.00	59.00	B59.05	B59.90

Sales: 125.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

Jul	76.40	77.05	76.08	A76.08	78.08
Oct	76.30	77.15	76.03	76.03	78.03
Dec	74.80	74.90	73.78	A73.78	75.79
Mar	73.00	73.40	72.05	72.05	74.05
May	70.80	71.15	70.60	A70.60	72.60
Jul	68.40	68.40	68.02	A68.02	70.02
Oct	64.00	65.00	64.00	B64.30	65.90

Sales: 4,350.

GOLD (100-troy ounce contracts)

Jun	126.00	126.30	126.00	126.10S	126.10
Jul	126.00	126.00	126.00	126.50S	126.60
Aug	127.20	127.20	126.90	127.10S	127.20
Oct	128.40	128.90	128.40	128.60S	128.70
Dec	130.20	130.50	129.90	130.10S	130.30
Feb	132.00	132.10	131.60	131.70S	131.90
Apr	133.80	133.80	133.70	133.30S	133.50
Jun	135.50	135.70	135.30	134.90S	135.10
Aug	137.20	137.40	136.90	136.50S	136.70
Oct	138.60	138.60	138.60	238.20S	138.40

Sales: 605.

CHICAGO FUTURES

June 15, 1976

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	3.65	3.67½	3.57½	3.59	3.69
Sep	3.77½	3.77½	3.65½	3.67½	3.79
Dec	3.89	3.89	3.78¾	3.79½	3.90½
Mar	4.00	4.00½	3.89	3.91	4.01½

CORN (5,000 bu)

Jul	1.99½	2.00	1.95½	1.96½	2.01½
Sep	1.92	1.92½	1.88¾	1.88¾	1.95
Dec	1.92	1.92	1.88¼	1.88¼	1.94
Mar	1.90½	1.90½	1.86	1.86½	1.92
May	—	—	—	1.86¼	1.92

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

Jul	6.88	6.88	6.58½	6.58½	6.79
Aug	6.82	6.82	6.60¾	6.60¾	6.80½
Sep	6.81	6.83	6.63	6.63	6.83
Nov	6.79	6.87	6.68	6.68	6.89
Jan	6.88	6.90½	6.71¼	6.71¼	6.91½
Mar	6.94	6.95	6.74½	6.74½	6.95
May	6.98	6.98	6.76½	6.76½	6.97
Jul	6.92½	6.96	6.77	6.77	6.98

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs

Jul	19.15	19.25	18.37	18.37	19.33
Aug	19.25	19.30	18.46	18.46	19.50
Sep	19.40	19.50	18.57	18.57	19.60
Oct	19.40	19.50	18.65	18.75	19.68
Dec	20.00	20.00	19.00	19.05	19.95
Jan	19.95	19.95	19.85	19.20	20.05
Mar	20.05	20.10	19.15	19.30	20.15
May	20.15	20.20	19.30	13.45	20.30
Jul	20.30	20.30	19.50	19.50	20.35

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

Jul	209.00	209.00	199.20	202.00	209.00
Aug	205.00	207.50	199.20	201.00	208.50

Sep	204.50	206.00	196.00	199.00	207.00
Oct	203.00	204.50	195.50	197.50	205.50
Dec	202.00	203.50	194.50	197.00	204.00
Jan	201.00	203.00	193.50	197.00	204.00
Mar	202.00	204.00	194.00	196.00	204.00
May	202.00	204.00	194.50	196.00	205.00
Jul	204.00	204.00	197.00	198.00	205.00

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Jun	493.00	493.00	485.00	486.50	496.00
Jul	493.00	493.00	485.00	487.50	497.50
Aug	494.00	494.00	484.50	488.00	497.50
Oct	495.00	496.50	488.10	491.00	500.50
Dec	500.50	502.00	494.00	496.50	505.50
Feb	506.50	499.00	501.50	503.50	510.50
Apr	511.50	512.00	504.00	507.00	516.00
Jun	517.50	517.50	509.00	512.50	521.50
Aug	523.50	523.50	514.50	517.50	527.50
Oct	526.10	526.10	520.50	523.50	536.30

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs).

Jun	41.95	42.25	41.67	42.22	41.50
Aug	46.15	46.35	45.67	46.10	46.15
Oct	46.90	47.17	46.60	46.70	47.00
Dec	47.35	47.50	47.10	47.20	47.40
Feb	46.97	47.00	46.80	A46.90	47.00
Apr	46.90	46.97	46.80	46.82	46.90
Jun	47.90	47.90	47.80	47.90	47.72

Sales: June 276; Aug 5710; Oct 1715; Dec 780; Feb 114; April 10; June 12.
Open Interest: June 577; Aug 16218; Oct 7965; Dec 3780; Feb 2041; April 358; June 21.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Jun	52.50	52.50	51.65	51.95	52.50
Jul	52.95	52.95	51.77	A51.77	53.25
Aug	49.05	49.05	47.90	A47.90	49.45
Oct	45.90	45.90	44.55	44.55	46.00

Dec	44.85	44.85	43.42	43.55	44.92
Feb	44.00	44.10	42.77	B43.05	44.30
Apr	42.87	42.87	41.40	A41.10	42.75
Jun	43.90	43.90	42.50	B42.75	43.85
Jul	43.60	43.60	43.00	43.00	43.97

Sales: June 501; July 1807; Aug 2032; Oct. 675; Dec 286; Feb 80; April 63; June 7; July 4.
Open interest: June 825; July 4549; Aug 4404; Oct. 2214; Dec 1109; Feb 484; April 253; June 87; July 38.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Jun	56.10	56.10	54.80	54.60	56.00
Jul	53.05	55.05	53.10	53.10	A55.10
Aug	55.35	55.25	54.00	54.00	55.05
Sep	58.40	58.40	56.45	56.50	A57.30
Nov	58.75	58.75	58.10	58.10	59.25
Dec	60.80	60.80	60.00	60.03	61.10

Sales: June 67; July 45; Aug. 25; Sept. 1,160; Nov. 258; Dec. 675.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Jul	82.00	82.00	80.47	A80.47	82.40
Aug	79.25	79.40	77.80	A77.80	B79.83
Feb	70.50	70.50	69.23	A67.60	71.60
Mar	70.20	70.25	68.80	A68.80	A70.80
May	70.50	70.50	69.08	69.08	71.00

Sales: July 2,208; Aug. 1,794; Feb. 344; March 76; May 10.
Open interest: July 4,144; Aug. 3,195; Feb. 1,477; March 477; May 155.
B—Bid. A—Asked. N—Nominal.

GOLD

Jun	126.40	126.40	125.90	125.90	126.30
Sep	127.90	128.20	127.50	128.10	127.90
Dec	130.40	130.50	129.90	130.40	130.50
Mar	132.10	132.20	132.50	132.50	133.00
Jun	135.50	135.70	135.10	135.10	135.80
Sep	138.40	138.40	137.50	137.60	138.50

Sales: June 58; Sep 379; Dec 150; March 51; June 33; Sep 5.

Quotations in cents unless marked $.

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
2301	Abby Glen	5½	5¼	5¼	
11786	Abitibi	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
1375	Agnico E	5	4⅞	5	+10
300	Agra Ind A	6⅛	6	6	
15426	Alta Gas A	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	
100	Algo Cent	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
500	Alliance B	385	385	385	+10
1500	Alminex	6	5⅞	6	
2000	ATCO A	15½	14⅝	15½	+ 1
3000	BP Can	10⅝	10	10	
6420	Bank N S	40⅞	40⅝	40¾	
14612	Bell Canad	47⅝	47⅛	47⅝	+ ⅜
4000	Baton B	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
721	Beth Cop A	14	13⅝	14	+ ¼
3950	Block Bros	420	415	420	
2100	Bovis Cor	84	84	84	
5900	Bralor Res	355	355	355	—5
100	Bramalea	$6	6	6	— ¼
7500	Bramede	140	136	140	+5
11108	Brenda M	$8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
6241	Bridger	$7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ⅜
150	BC Forest	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
3450	BC Phone	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
8900	Brunswk	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
150	Budd Auto	5	5	5	— ⅛
70	Burns Fds	11	11	11	+ ⅜
825	Cad Frv	11½	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
800	Cal Pow A	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+ ⅛
2000	Camflo	9⅝	9	9	— ¼
4900	Campau A	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	

Monday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-92

ACF Ind wt, Airco Inc, Alcoa, Anbac Ind, Am Airlin, Amstad, Appw 8.72 pf, Athlone Ind, Autom Data, Baldwin DH, Bankr NY, Chem NY, Chesbrgh wt, Combd Com, Conlill Cp, Cont Oil, Cont Oil pf, Cooper Ind, Corngfiw, Crane Co, Deere Co, Delta Airl, Dove rCorp, Dresr Ind, Eastnairl, Embart Cp, Engelm Min, Excello, Exxon Cp, FedPap Bd, Fepa 1.20 pf

FibreBrd Cp, Fluor Corp, Fluor pfB, Foxboro, Gen Instr pf, Gould Inc, Gould pf, Gulf Oil, Halliburtn, Harnih Fgr, Harnish wt, Hershy Fds, Ing Rand, Int Mining, Kaisa 4.12 pf, Kaneb, KennAmtl, Kerr Mcg, Lessoan cp, Loaid Exp, Maratha Oil, Marcor Inc, Marcor pf A, Natsush El, Metromed, Mobil Oil, Motorola, NCR Corp, Park Hann, Petroleum

Phillips Pet, Portec wt, Raytheon, RDG Bates, Rellence El, Rellan El pf, Rexnord Inc, Rexnord pfA, Rexnord pfB, Reynm Cvpf, Santafe Int, Schimbr Gr, Sea Contain, Smith Int, STD Oil Cal, Stone Cont, Texgas Tr, Texoil Gas, Trisou Mtg, TRW Inc, TRW 4.50 pf, Un Camp, Unpac Corp, Unitind pf, UN Nuclear, Utah Int, Veeder Ind, VSI Corp, Welstar Co, Wrigley

NEW LOWS-5

Akzona, Amair Flit, Am Sterlitz, Nat Chemish, Wachova Wd

Laos Replaces Royal Currency

BANGKOK, June 15 (UPI).—Laos has replaced its currency bearing the former king's picture with a new, "liberation" kip, Vientiane radio said today.

The radio, monitored here, said that heads of households, businessmen and other "money owners" must report the amount of Laotian and foreign currency in their possession within six hours.

Zhivkov Is Re-Elected

VIENNA, June 15 (AP).—The leader of the Bulgarian Communist party, Todor Zhivkov, today was re-elected President of Bulgaria by a unanimous vote of the new Bulgarian parliament.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices June 14, 1976

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
26557	C Nor West	8¾	8	8¾	+ ⅜
403	Can Perm	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
800	Can Trust A	23	23	23	
2200	C Tmg	380	375	375	—15
565	C Cablesy	$17¼	17	17¼	— ⅛
630	Cdn Cel	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
9550	CI Bk Com	$26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅛
3247	Cdn Tire A	$48½	48½	48½	+ ½
235	C Utilities	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
253	Canbra	390	390	390	—10
575	Candel Oil	$15½	14⅝	15½	+ 1
930	Cassiar	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
30050	Celanese	$5	5	5	— ⅛
6199	Chieftan D	$11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
2000	Coch Will	33	27	27	+ 3
1609	C Hilliday I	310	310	310	— 5
1700	Con Bldg	241	236	236	— 9
2300	Con Distrb	390	385	390	+ 5
20918	Cons Gas	$12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
4800	Con Fardy	415	410	415	+ 5
1525	Crainmt	$6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
2500	Crush Intl	$9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
400	Cyprus	$10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
1066	Denison	$60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	— ⅜
800	Dickran	$5	5	5	
790	Dofasco A	$29	28⅝	29	+ ⅜
600	Dom Store	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
1800	D Textile A	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
1100	Du Pont	$17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
3700	Dylex L A	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
500	East Mal	198	198	198	— 2
225	Electro A	485	475	475	—20
1400	Emco	$8⅛	7⅞	8	— ⅛
5225	Falcon C	$8⅝	8½	8⅝	
3506	Falcon	$40⅛	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅞
400	Fed Ind A	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
3850	Francana	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
200	Fruehauf	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
26662	GNT Mascl	139	128	130	— 5
800	Gibraltar	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
2700	Granduc	152	145	152	+ 7
15620	GL Paper	$31¼	31	31	+ ¼
50	Greyhnd	$18	18	18	
200	Guar Trst	$5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
800	Hambro C	310	305	310	+10
4652	Hawker S	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
156	Hayes D A	$6	6	6	— ⅜
6815	H Bay Co	$20⅛	20	20	
2600	IAC	$17⅝	17¼	17⅝	— ⅛
420	Inland Gas	$9⅛	9	9	— ¼
300	Int Mogul	270	270	270	+ 5
2000	Int Pipe A	$14⅝	14¼	14¼	
2800	Inv Grp A	$7¼	7¼	7¼	
500	Jannock	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
19440	Kaiser Re	$14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
6400	Kaps Tran	155	145	145	— 9
16578	Kerr A A	$14	13½	13½	— ¼
1780	Koffler A	470	470	470	
3403	Labatt A	$17	16⅝	17	+ ¼
100	Lab Min	$34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ½
4240	Lacana	380	375	375	— 5
1990	Loeb Cem	390	375	390	+15
2125	Lob Co A	415	405	405	
275	Lob Co B	410	410	410	
2500	Mclan H A	$8⅝	8½	8½	
5403	Mb Ltd	$21⅛	20⅞	21	
1110	Madsen	48	47	48	
208	M L Mills	$29½	29½	29½	+ ½
200	Mafgmi A	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
250	Mar Star A	$15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
19275	Moore	$41⅜	40⅞	41⅜	+ ⅜
520	Murphy	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
100	Nabrs Did	$27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	
500	Nat Trust	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
9880	Noranda A	$37½	37	37⅜	+ ½
8604	Norcen	$13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
2120	Ntacm B W	$18⅛	17⅞	18	
250	Nowsco W	$17	17	17	
230	Osf Ind	350	350	350	— 5
177	Orchan A	290	280	290	+10
1000	Oshawa A	475	470	470	— 5
5600	Pamour	330	325	325	
2500	Pancan P	$24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
100	Pembin A	410	410	410	+ 5
370	Pine Point	$30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
100	Pitts C	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
480	Placer	$22	22	22	— ½
1500	Que Sturg	111	107	107	— 1
60	Redpath A	$27	26⅛	27	
808	Reed Opir A	$6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ¼
3160	Revnu Prp	76	76	76	— 2
900	Rothman	$16½	16½	16½	
4220	Scotts	$8¼	8⅛	8¼	
3964	Shell Can	$17½	17¼	17½	— ⅛
9129	Sherritt A	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
1850	Siebens	$15¼	15	15	— ⅜
100	Sigma	$19½	19½	19½	— 1
7454	Simpsons	$6¼	6⅛	6¼	
600	Simpson S	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
300	Southm A	$24	24	24	+ ¼
100	St Brodcst	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
5794	Stelco A	$30⅛	29⅝	30⅛	+ ¾
830	Steep R	192	192	192	— 2
400	Tara	$18⅝	18	18	— ½
100	Teck Cor A	425	425	425	+15
1150	Teck Cor B	315	315	315	— 5
1300	Tex Can	$26⅛	26	26	— ½
15600	Thom N A	$13	13	13	
7254	Tor DM BK	$18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
1400	Tor Star B	$16	15½	15½	— 1
4200	Traders A	$13⅝	13⅛	13½	
1720	Trns MT A	$11¼	11	11	— ⅜
3180	Trcan PL	$12¼	12¼	12¼	
75	UN Carbid	$22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
13505	Ugas A	$8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
2200	Union Oil	$10	9⅞	10	
510	U Keno	$9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ¼
3225	U Siscoe	$9	8⅞	9	+ ¼
7700	Upp Can	143	139	143	+ 3
100	Vestgron	$15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
1200	Voyager P	$14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
7700	Walburne	$13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
4850	West Mine	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
1000	Westmhse	$20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
369	Weston	$15¼	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
200	Wiltroy	107	107	107	— 2
352	Woodwd A	$19½	19½	19½	
400	Yk Bear	300	300	300	
3500	Yukon C	166	164	166	+ 2

Total sales: 2,205,408 shares.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP).—The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, insurance & industrial stocks.

Closing Prices June 15, 1976

Stock	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bankam	56	56½
1st Bk Sy	44	44¾
1Stemp S	6½	7¼
1St Wn F	1⅝	2
Hartf Nc	12	13¼
Midl Bks	19½	20½
Shaw Cp	22¼	23¼
U Va Bks	15½	16
Va N Bnk	17	18
Insurance		
Fld Un Lf	23	23½
G Reinsu	152	155
Industrials		
Ala Prs	5	6
Ald Inc	6½	7½
Avm Cp	1⅝	2⅛
Acushnt	21¼	21⅞
Addisn W	7¼	7¾
Adv Ros	2	2⅜
Alberts	6⅞	7½
Allco Inc	9⅛	9⅝
Allerg Ph	22¾	23½
Allyn Bac	5¼	5¾
A el Lab	1¼	1⅝
Am Exp	34¼	34¾
Am Rinl	7⅛	7⅜
Am Furn	3⅛	3⅜
Am Greet	8⅝	9⅛
A Micro	9¼	9¾
Am Telev	18⅛	19¼
Am Weld	9½	10½
Amtr DV	1	1¼
Anadite	5⅛	6⅜
Anheus B	30½	31
Ard May	2⅛	2⅜
Arkwtg	19	19½
Arvida	12⅛	12⅝
Ascc Bot	15⅜	16½
Atlgas LT	13⅜	13⅞
Baird AT	2⅞	3⅜
Bang Hy	12⅝	13⅛
Bkam RLT	6⅞	6⅞
Bassett F	22	22¾
Bayls MK	8¼	8⅝
Beeline F	5¼	5⅝
Belz Lab	34½	35¼
Bibb Co.	7⅝	8¼
Bird Son	39	41
Birtchr	1⅛	1⅜
Bick Hills	18½	19
Bonza Int	3⅜	4
Braden	3⅛	5⅜
Brinks	8¼	8⅝
Brks SCA	15⅝	16½
Brwning	4	4½
Buckb M	5⅜	5⅝
Buckeye	9⅜	10¼
Burn Sim	4⅜	5¼
Calswv	28	29½
Campl Ct	2⅝	3
Conrad H	⅝	1
Cap Swst	9⅛	9⅝
Capln Air	2⅞	3⅜
Cap Tec	2	3
Care Cp	2½	3
Canvt Ps	13⅝	13½
Chm Lea	10	11
Chesa Ut	10	11
Chi Bridg	75	76½
Chilin Cp	5⅝	6¼
Chrisse	125½	128½
Circle F	3⅝	4½
Citznut A	32¾	33¼
Citznut B	29½	30
Clark Md	28⅛	29½
Clow Cp	6⅞	7¼
Colu Vent	½	1¼
Com Clr	12½	13¼
Coml Sh	22½	24
Comw Pa	27⅝	28⅜
Con Pap	25½	26½
Craw Co	9½	10¼
Cross Co	13⅝	14½
Coltr Fed	2⅝	3
Danly M	6	7
Data Dgn	5⅝	6⅛
Data 100	10⅛	10⅝
Dayt Inc	29¼	30¼
Decor In	2½	3
Dekib Ag	31¼	32¾
Dehil Oil	4¼	4⅝
Delux C	23¾	24½
Det Cant	12¼	13¼
Det Intbr	27½	28¼
Dewey El	1⅛	1⅜
Diam Cry	16¼	17½
Dixn Cru	16⅛	17½
Docutel	7½	7⅞
Dollar G	9¼	10⅛
Darch G	8⅞	9⅛
Dow Jons	27⅛	28
Doyle Db	12	12½
Dunkin D	5⅝	6⅛
Duriron	25	26
Eberln In	3⅛	3⅝
Econ Lab	25¼	25⅝
Elpas El	10½	10⅝
Elba Syst	2¼	2⅝
Elder Be	7½	8¼
Elec Nuc	7⅜	8½
Elec Mod	1⅝	2¼
Energy C	16¼	16⅝
Enthlaty	3⅝	4½
Equty Oil	22¼	22¾
Ethan Al	20¼	21
Fab Tek	⅝	1⅛
Fin grht	5¼	5⅝
Fst Bost	19	19¾
Fickn gr	11½	12
Fla Watu	½	⅞
Forest O	15½	15⅝
Frmigll	⅞	1⅛
Fotomat	14⅝	15⅛
Frkin cp	4⅛	4½
Frkin El	8⅝	9⅝
Frnd Ice	20	20¾
Gen Rles	3½	4½
Gov Efin	8½	9⅛
Graph Cn	14½	15¼
Green Mt	9⅝	10⅜
Grey Adv	11½	12
Gulf Intst	15	15¾
Gyrodn	2	3
Harper R	8½	9
Henred F	19½	20¼
Holobm	1⅜	2¼
Hoover	11¾	12¼
Horiz Res	1¼	2¼
Huds Pap	27¼	28¼
Hyatt Cp	5¼	6⅛
Hyatt Int	4⅛	4⅝
Ind Nucir	3⅝	4⅛
Infra Ind	2	2½
Intel Cp	65½	67
Interc En	8⅜	9⅜
Infrmk In	2⅝	2⅞
Infrml G	12⅝	12⅞
Inbk Wsh	3¼	3⅝
Iesou Ut	23⅛	23⅝
Jamsby	12⅝	13⅛
Jiffy Fds	⅞	1⅛
Joslyn M	13¼	14
Kaisr Stl	38⅝	39¼
Kaisstl Pf	18	18½
Kaivar	2⅝	3⅛
Kaman A	24	24½
Kampg A	8⅛	8⅝
Kate Gre	⅛	⅜
Kaysam	3	3½
Kear Tr	6⅞	7¼
Kelly Svc	17⅜	18½
Keuff Ess	15½	16½
Keye Fib	13½	13⅛
Key Cust	8⅝	8⅞
King. Int	1¼	1⅜
Knap Vog	16½	17¼
Lance In	21½	22¼
Land Res	1⅞	1⅜
Lane Co	23⅝	24⅛
Lin Bcast	15¼	15⅝
Log Elrn	3⅜	4¼
Madlan G	13	12½
Mal Rlty	⅜	⅞
Malbert	42½	43½
Manor C	4	4⅜
Maui Lp	10¼	10¾
McCor	34	34¾
McQuay	17	17⅝
Measur	14¼	14⅝
Medtrn	27	27¾
Marid In	1⅛	2
Mdlsx W	13½	14¼
Midld Cs	2⅜	2⅝
Midw Gf	12⅜	14⅛
Mllipr	24	25½
Miner In	1⅞	2⅛
Minn Gas	18⅛	19¼
Miss Vl G	14⅝	15⅝
Mrs S Pie	19⅛	20½
Monf Col	5⅝	5⅜
Moogl	½	
Moore S	16	17
Morg Res	1½	2
Mostek	18½	18⅝
Motch M	3⅛	4½
Mol Club	2⅛	2⅝
Mueller	12½	13½
Narag Cp	6½	7¼
N Secrsh	4⅛	4⅞
Natnw RL	3¾	4⅜
NJ Nat G	13⅛	14
Nielsn A	17⅝	18⅛
Nelisn B	17⅜	18¼
Norcar GS	11⅝	11⅞
Nosol UN	18⅝	19½
Norlrp KI	9⅜	10⅛
NW Natg	8⅛	8⅜
NW PUSV	16⅛	17⅛
Noxel CP	16	16½
Ogilvy M	26¼	27
Ohio Ferr	23	24
Oil Shale	5⅝	5⅜
Orment	8⅝	8⅞
Otter TP	17⅜	18⅛
Over NA	6½	7¼
Pabst BR	23	23½
Pacco R	23	23¼
Pakco	⅜	1½
Parks H	3⅛	3¾
Pauley P	6⅛	7
Pearl MF	16	17
PA Enter	15½	16
Pnzloff B	13⅞	14⅛
Pepsi BW	9¼	9¾
Petrsn H	11½	12¼
Petrolit	67	68½
Pettibon	28⅛	29⅛
Philip L	11⅜	11⅝
Piedmt A	4⅛	4⅝
Pinkrtn	34	34¾
Pion Hib	17	17½
Pistiiin	2⅛	3⅛
Possise	2	
Progrp	1⅝	1⅜
Pub S Nc	11	11⅜
P Bennet	17	17⅜
Putd Cap	6⅛	6⅜
Qual Inns	3⅝	3
Ragen Pr	2	2½
Rahall C	5⅛	5⅜
Raych Co	137	142
Raymnd	11½	12½
Recog Eq	8⅛	8⅝
Road Ex	46½	47¼
Robin M	13	14
Roselon	4⅝	4⅞
Rouse	4⅝	5⅛
Rus Stov	13¼	14
Sadller	2⅛	2⅜
Scan Dat	2¼	2½
Scripps H	27	29
Sels Delt	2	2⅜
Seneca F	2½	3
Seven U	35	35¾
Snap Tis	34	35
Solidst Sc	7½	8½
S Cal Wat	11¼	12
Sw Gs Cp	9⅝	10¼
Sw El Sv	14⅜	15½
Standyn	21⅜	22½
Std Regis	16	16⅜
Stan Hpd	15	15⅜
Starlg Str	4⅜	5½
Strawb Cl	27	28½
Super El	6¼	6⅝
Time Dc	4¼	4⅜
Tampax	38½	31½
Taylr Wl	12⅜	13¼
Tech Pub	11¼	12¼
Tecum P	42½	44½
Tennant	29½	31½
Tifny CO	8⅛	8⅝
Transo O	11½	12
Trico Pd	28¼	29¼
Trifn Og	1⅞	2¼
Tymshr	23⅝	24¼
Tyson F	16⅜	17¼
Un Mcgil	11½	12½
Us Bnknt	7⅜	7⅜
Us Surg	10⅝	11⅛
Us Trkln	15	15½
Up Pen P	16⅝	17½
Valley GS	8⅞	9⅝
Vand Air	8½	9¼
Vance S	4⅜	4⅝
Velcro	6¼	6⅝
Ventron	31	32½
Wads Pu	8½	9
Wsh Ng	12	12½
Webb Re	8	8½
Weco Dvl	2⅛	2½
Weight W	6¼	6⅝
Weldtrn	1⅛	2
Welng M	7	7½
Well Gar	4	4⅜
Welsbch	3½	4⅛
Wstn Mtg	1	1½
Westmd	59¼	60
Wdwrd L	25½	25⅜
Wright W	4⅛	4½
Ziongt B	22	23

London Commodities

June 15, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
SUGAR				
Aug	191.80	187.75	188.50-188.60	188.75-189
Oct	198	193.50	194.30-194.40	194.25-194.50
Dec	200.50	196.25	197 -197.10	197.10-197.25
Mar	199.55	196.75	197.20-197.30	197 -198
May	199.50	197.25	197.50-197.75	197.50-198
Aug	200	199.50	198 -199	197.50-198
Oct	200	199	198.25-199	198.05-198.10
Lots: 4,413.				
COCOA				
Jul	1,262	1,238	1,242-1,244.50	1,257-1,258
Sep	1,200	1,174	1,183-1,184	1,194-1,195
Dec.	1,090	1,068	1,073-1,074	1,087-1,088
Mar	1,042	1,026	1,029-1,030	1,043-1,044
May	1,003	995	995- 997	1,004-1,006
Jul	989	976	968- 972	974- 989
Sep	No trade		940- 950	940- 965
Lots: 4,056.				
COFFEE				
Jul	1,548	1,527	1,546-1,549	1,540-1,550
Sep	1,555	1,537	1,551-1,553	1,554-1,556
Nov	1,547	1,530	1,545-1,546	1,551-1,552
Jan	1,545	1,526	1,540-1,542	1,546-1,548
Mar	1,538	1,523	1,534-1,537	1,542-1,545
May	1,535	1,523	1,536-1,538	1,541-1,544
Jul	No trade		1,530-1,533	1,539-1,544
Lots: 2,191.				

London Metals Market

June 15, 1976

	Today Bid-Asked	Previous Bid-Asked
Copper wire bars: spot	887.50- 888.50	889 - 890
3 months	919.50- 920	921 - 921.50
Cathodes: spot	879 - 880	877 - 879
3 months	910.50- 911	908 - 910
Tin: spot	4,430 -4,435	4,415 -4,418
3 months	4,562 -4,565	4,551 -4,552
Lead: spot	269.50- 270.50	277.50- 278
3 months	280 - 281	288.50- 288.75
Zinc: spot	427.25- 427.75	429.50- 430.50
3 months	443.25- 443.75	446 - 447
Silver: spot	272.50- 272.80	277 - 277.30
3 months	281.20- 281.40	285.90- 286

Paris Commodities

June 15, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Jul	1,630		1,630	+30
Aug	1,705	1,640	1,640-1,642	— 5
Oct	1,910	1,760	1,771-1,775	—34
Nov			Unq.	
Dec	1,890	1,750	1,732-1,745	—38
Jan	1,865	1,760	1,725-1,750	—85
Mar			1,735-1,765	—57
May			1,750-1,770	—35
Jul			1,750-1,770	—70
Lots: 591.				
COCOA				
Jul			1,005-1,080	+ 5
Sep	998	—	1,000	—12
Dec	900	987	1,068-1,089	—14
Mar			— 873	+ 3
May			— 855	—45
Jul			— 845	—15
Lots: 173.				

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
10693	Bank Mont	$15¼	15⅛	15¼	
7400	Basic Res	$10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
268	Can Cement	$10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ½
384	Cdn Indust	$23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
110	Cdn Inf Pow	$15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
200	Canron	$22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅜
200	Con Bath	$35½	35½	35½	
178	Dom Bridge	$35¼	35¼	35¼	— ¼
300	Fncl Col	215	215	215	— 5
100	Gaz Metro	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
2000	Imasco	$25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	— ¼
100	MLW-Wrth	$12	12	12	
26250	Molson A	$18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
43200	Molson B	$17	16⅞	17	— ¼
3273	Price Co	$15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ¼
1676	Royal Bank	$28⅛	28	28	
450	Roy Trust A	$22½	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
3000	Steinberg A	$16	16	16	
140	Trizec	$14¼	14¼	14¼	
800	Zellers	420	420	420	

Total sales: 636,649 shares.

Malawi Said to Harass Jehovah's Witnesses

GENEVA, June 15 (Reuters).—A leading official of the World Council of Churches said here that the Geneva-based organization possessed "substantial evidence" of harassment and persecution of Jehovah's Witnesses in Malawi.

Philip Potter, WCC general secretary, urged Malawi's President Kamuzu Banda to release all detained members of the sect and allow them to lead normal lives in their villages. Reports have reached the 271-church council that many sect members were tortured, Mr. Potter said.

European Gold Markets

June 15, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	125.75	125.70	—0.10
Zurich	125.95	125.75	U.C.
Paris (12.5 kilo)	127.21	127.39	+0.09

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	5⅛-5⅜	3⅜-3⅞	¼- ½	19½-21½
1 M.	5⅜-5⅝	3⅛-3⅜	½- ¾	13¼-13¾
3 M.	6⅛-6⅜	3⅞-4⅛	⅞-1⅛	13 -13⅜
6 M.	6⅜-7⅛	4⅛-4⅜	1⅛-1⅜	12⅝-13⅛
1 Y.	7⅛-7⅜	5 -5¼	2¾-3	13¼-13⅝

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COMPAGNIE FINANCIERE DE SUEZ

The Ordinary General Meeting, held on May 25, under the Chairmanship of M. Michel CAPLAIN, President and General Manager, approved the accounts for the 1975 Fiscal Year showing a net profit of Fr. 146,924,637, or an increase of 15% over the preceding year.

A dividend of Fr. 16 per share, increased by Fr. 8 (fiscal credit), or a global revenue of Fr. 24, will be payable as of June 8.

As to the prospects of the company, the Chairman of the Board called attention to the following:

"Of the four large subsidiaries which account for 75% of the income of our participations, Saint-Gobain-Pont-à-Mousson will maintain the same dividend and the three others—Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez, Compagnie La Henin and Crédit Industriel et Commercial—will increase theirs in more or less important proportion. We also notice a slight increase in the revenue of our Investment Portfolio. This will allow us to make up amply for the depreciations or cancellations of dividend which will have to be registered as a result of the economic crisis on certain of our industrial subsidiaries. On the whole, if no unforeseen event occurs, our financial income for 1976 should represent a slightly higher figure compared with 1975. Therefore, it appears that our Company, owing to its size, its diversification and statute as a Holding, remains healthy in the current conjuncture…"

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Banco Ambrosiano

1975 FINANCIAL YEAR

The Ordinary and Extraordinary General Meeting of Banco Ambrosiano was held, after its second calling, on 27th March 1976.

The Chairman, Mr. Roberto Calvi, submitted to the Meeting the Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending on 31st December 1975, showing a net profit of 3,498,772,860 Lire and allowing for the distribution of a dividend of 270 Lire per share.

The ever growing trust of the depositors, evidenced by a substantial increase of clients deposits and current accounts, in respect to the previous year, was particularly emphasized. This increase, together with the growth of other balance sheet items concerning the funds administered by the bank, resulted in an aggregate amount of deposits of over 1.809 billion Lire as of 31st December 1975, a figure exceeding by 456 billion the results of the previous year.

The Meeting unanimously approved th Balance-Sheet and the Appropriation of Profits as they were proposed and also reconfirmed Mr. Enrico Palazzi Trivelli as a Director, while appointing Mr. Andrea Rizzoli as a new Director.

The dividend will be payable as from 29th March 1976.

In the course of the Extraordinary General Meeting a resolution to increase the Bank's capital from 10,000,000,000 Lire to 20,000,000,000 Lire was passed under the following conditions: issue of 10,000,000 new shares of 1,000 Lire par value, of which 5,000,000 to be allotted free of charge and 5,000,000 to be subscribed against payment of 4,070 Lire per share, i.e. 1,000 Lire par value, 3,000 Lire share premium and 70 Lire issue expenses. The relative alterations of the Company's Articles of Association were also adopted.

The Board of Directors consists of the following members:
—Chairman and Managing Director: Roberto Calvi
—Deputy Chairmen: Giuseppe Marioni and Giuseppe Zanon di Valgiurata.
Directors: Elvio Arosio, Andrea Bocca, Federico Gallarati Scotti, Piero Locatelli, Gian Paolo Melzi d'Eril, Aladino Minciaroni, Ruggiero Mozzana, Enrico Palazzi Trivelli, Andrea Rizzoli, Mario Valeri Manera.

Institutions:
Banco Ambrosiano belongs to the Inter-Alpha Group of Banks, formed by the following
BANCO AMBROSIANO Milan • BERLINER HANDELS- UND FRANKFURTER BANK Frankfurt • CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE Paris • KREDIETBANK S.A. Bruxelles • NEDERLANDSCHE MIDDENSTANDSBANK N.V. Amsterdam • PRIVATBANKEN A.S. Copenhagen • WILLIAMS & GLYN'S BANK LTD. London • Representative offices in Hong Kong, New York, São Paulo, Tehran and Tokyo.

Depuis la fin de l'exercice, le CREDIT LYONNAIS a été douloureusement éprouvé par la perte de son Président, M. Jacques CHAINE, décédé dans des circonstances tragiques le 14 mai 1976.

Par sa profonde connaissance des problèmes économiques et financiers, sa grande rigueur intellectuelle, la finesse de son esprit et ses qualités humaines, M. Jacques CHAINE s'était imposé, au sein de la profession bancaire comme l'une des personnalités les plus marquantes de sa génération.

Ayant pris son poste dans des circonstances difficiles, il s'attacha immédiatement à redonner à l'Etablissement les conditions d'une saine expansion; le redressement réalisé en 1975 a apporté la preuve de sa clairvoyance et de son efficacité.

Le Conseil d'Administration, la Direction Générale et l'ensemble du personnel du CREDIT LYONNAIS évoquent son souvenir avec une grande émotion et garderont fidèlement sa mémoire.

CREDIT LYONNAIS

Exercice 1975

MALGRE UNE CONJONCTURE MAUSSADE...

«Tous les indicateurs font apparaître 1975 comme l'année de la récession la plus forte enregistrée depuis plus de trente ans » remarque d'emblée le rapport du Crédit Lyonnais.

...DEVELOPPEMENT DES OPERATIONS...

Dans ce contexte difficile, l'Etablissement a poursuivi ses efforts pour assurer son développement. L'importance du montant de son bilan à fin 1975 (plus de 140 milliards de F) résulte de l'expansion en France mais aussi - pour plus d'un tiers - des opérations à l'étranger.

...ET RETABLISSEMENT DE LA CAPACITE BENEFICIAIRE.

L'action efficace de son personnel et la mise en œuvre d'une politique de gestion rigoureuse ont permis au Crédit Lyonnais d'enregistrer un redressement permettant d'envisager favorablement l'avenir.

L'exercice 1975 du CREDIT LYONNAIS se traduit par un bénéfice net de 163 Millions de francs marquant le retour à une activité bénéficiaire après la perte de 1974. La France a participé à ce bénéfice à hauteur de 113,7 Millions et l'étranger pour 49,3 Millions. Les objectifs qui avaient été fixés dès le 2ème semestre 1974 en vue de redresser la situation ont donc été atteints et les mesures prises permettront, pour l'avenir, de mieux affronter les difficultés qui pourraient se présenter.

Le rétablissement a été obtenu par la diminution en France de 21 à 10 milliards des besoins de trésorerie...

L'amélioration de la situation de trésorerie en France, facteur qui a le plus contribué à restaurer la capacité bénéficiaire, découle de trois sources principales :

a) l'accentuation de la collecte des dépôts de clientèle,

b) la diminution des réserves obligatoires par rapport à 1974, dont le taux sur les dépôts à vue a été ramené de 17 % à 15 % en janvier 1975, à 11 % en juin et à 2 % en septembre.

c) enfin, l'amélioration et l'accélération des procédures de traitement et de recouvrement des chèques et des effets. Le montant des capitaux non productifs d'intérêts qui était de 9 Milliards en moyenne annuelle en 1974, montant anormalement élevé en raison des évènements, a pu être ramené à 1,7 Milliard en 1975, niveau exceptionnellement faible.

...dont le coût a été en outre sensiblement abaissé...

Simultanément, ces besoins de trésorerie ont pu être couverts à des conditions nettement moins onéreuses. Le taux du marché a certes baissé, mais conformément à ses objectifs de 1974 le CREDIT LYONNAIS a aussi développé les emplois permettant un refinancement à des taux privilégiés. En définitive, le coût de la trésorerie nécessaire à l'équilibre des emplois courants a pu être ramené de 2.300 Millions à un peu plus de 700 Millions de francs pour l'exploitation en France.

... ce qui a permis de supporter en 1975 l'amenuisement de la marge clientèle, la hausse des frais généraux et une charge importante de débiteurs douteux.

A la suite de six réductions successives du taux de base bancaire, le taux moyen des emplois s'est situé en France en baisse de 6 %. En sens inverse, le coût des ressources a augmenté de 9 %, sous l'effet principalement de l'augmentation en janvier 1975 de 5,75 % à 7 % du taux d'intérêt des comptes sur livrets. De ce fait, la marge, c'est-à-dire la différence entre le taux des emplois et celui des ressources, a baissé de 15,1 %. Cette diminution de la marge n'a pas été compensée par un développement du volume des opérations, les emplois n'ayant que peu augmenté en France au cours de l'année.

Malgré une gestion rigoureuse, les frais généraux ont augmenté de 23,9 % et les frais de personnel, qui en représentent de beaucoup le poste le plus important, ont à eux seuls, augmenté de 23 %.

Enfin, la conjoncture qui a prévalu depuis deux ans et les difficultés éprouvées par certains clients ont conduit à constituer des provisions pour un montant net de 497 Millions de Francs.

Ces résultats ont amélioré la structure financière du bilan...

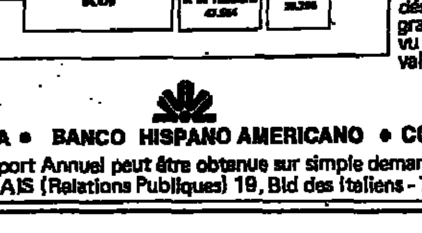
Les investissements de l'exercice ont été couverts presque entièrement par la marge d'autofinancement, ce qui n'avait pas été le cas au cours des deux exercices précédents. Ces investissements ont d'ailleurs été contenus dans des limites très modérées notamment en ce qui concerne les investissements financiers ou industriels, qui ont été limités aux prises de participation dont l'objet était immédiatement essentiel à la politique de l'Etablissement.

...et permettent d'envisager l'avenir avec un optimisme raisonné.

Malgré la persistance des conditions d'exploitation difficiles : croissance limitée de l'activité, marges réduites, progression encore élevée des frais généraux, le CREDIT LYONNAIS, ainsi renforcé, peut regarder l'exercice 1976 avec un optimisme raisonné, d'autant que la lourde charge de provisions pour créances douteuses supportée en 1975 ne devrait normalement pas s'établir à un montant aussi élevé en 1976. On peut estimer en effet que les difficultés qu'ont connues les entreprises françaises devraient désormais s'atténuer en même temps que se consolidera la reprise.

A la fin de l'exercice 1975, le bilan consolidé du CREDIT LYONNAIS et des sociétés de son groupe se traduit par un total de 157.839 Millions de F. (opérations de refinancement comprises); ce montant est supérieur de 4 % au total du bilan du seul CREDIT LYONNAIS. L'ensemble des dépôts de la clientèle confiés au groupe s'élève à 84.479 Millions de F.; quant aux capitaux permanents, ils atteignent 2.000 Millions de F. soit 302 Millions de plus que pour le CREDIT LYONNAIS. Enfin, le bénéfice consolidé s'est élevé pour 1975 à 228 Millions de F. dont 24 au titre des intérêts minoritaires.

Bilan consolidé



Les sociétés faisant l'objet de la consolidation sont au nombre de 61. Il s'agit de sociétés dont le CREDIT LYONNAIS détient plus d'un tiers du capital, qui prolongent son activité bancaire et financière, et dont le volume des opérations atteint une importance significative au niveau du Groupe.

Les comptes des filiales directes ou indirectes du CREDIT LYONNAIS sont consolidés par application de la méthode d'intégration globale, les autres sociétés s'étant vu appliquer la méthode de mise en équivalence.

EUROPARTENAIRES : BANCO DI ROMA • BANCO HISPANO AMERICANO • COMMERZBANK • CREDIT LYONNAIS

La brochure du Rapport Annuel peut être obtenue sur simple demande adressée à : CREDIT LYONNAIS (Relations Publiques) 19, Bld des Italiens - 75002 Paris

CHAMBRE DE PUBLICITE PROGIL

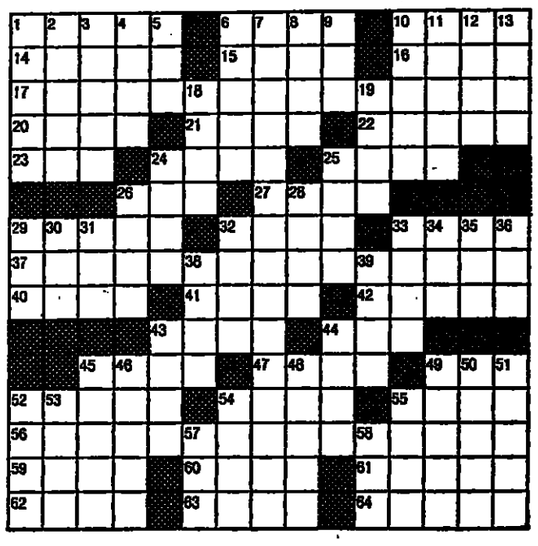
CROSSWORD — *Edited by Will Weng*

ACROSS

1 Disciple of Thespis
6 Far's partner
10 Novelist Pierre
14 Moon goddess
15 Privy to
16 Golfer's 9 or 5
17 Two-time loser to D.D.E.
20 Trotsky
21 Golfing areas
22 Adored ones
23 Sea eagle
24 R.I. rebel of 1842
25 Soon
26 "Go and —— no more"
27 Medit. feeder
28 German city
32 Dog-headed ape
33 Theater org.
37 Famous document or frigate
40 Sac
41 Keep —— (persevere)
42 Countryless man
43 Scat!
44 Relatives
45 "—— silly question . . ."
47 Certain G.I.'s
49 Comic-strip sound
52 Lawn-hose attachment
54 British lockup
55 Seine feeder
56 One-time loser to F.D.R.
59 Venezuelan town
60 Seasonal log
61 What Farragut ordered
62 Cozy place
63 Tortoise family
64 Towel cloth

DOWN

1 Allan——
2 Fall drink
3 Claw
4 —— even keel
5 Siamese measure
6 Partner of older
7 Word with famous and known
8 Forest animals
9 Stationery item: Abbr.
10 "Cielito ——"
11 Bean or Welles
12 Adz or awl
13 Taverns
18 Jacket
19 German article
24 Singer Martin, to friends
25 Dismounted
26 Religious group
28 "We're —— together"
29 Common abbr.
30 Short of
31 Its, in Paris
32 Regarding
33 Weigh ——
34 Zilch
35 Words after ode
36 Miss Harding
38 Port of Okinawa
39 Etats——
43 Terrier
44 Caste of India
45 Peter et al.
46 Cairo leader
48 Daunted
49 Nickel-nurser
50 Willow
51 Like a neglected lawn
52 Dive or song
53 —— Marquette
54 Moody
55 Wine pitcher
57 Strong solution
58 Craft of W.W. II



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	24	75	Clear
AMSTERDAM	19	66	Clear
ANKARA	28	82	Cloudy
ATHENS	29	84	Cloudy
BEIRUT	34	94	Clear
BELGRADE	22	72	Clear
BERLIN	18	55	Rain
BRUSSELS	26	79	Clear
BUCHAREST	21	70	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	23	73	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	23	73	Clear
COPENHAGEN	15	59	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	26	66	Clear
DUBLIN	21	70	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	16	61	Cloudy
FLORENCE	29	84	Clear
FRANKFURT	26	79	Cloudy
GENEVA	27	81	Clear
HELSINKI	15	59	Clear
ISTANBUL	23	73	Clear
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Clear
LISBON	24	75	Cloudy
LONDON	22	72	Clear
LOS ANGELES	18	64	Sunny
MADRID	27	81	Clear
MILAN	28	82	Clear
MONTREAL	24	75	Sunny
MOSCOW	14	57	Cloudy
MUNICH	25	77	Clear
NEW YORK	22	72	Cloudy
NICE	23	73	Clear
OSLO	16	61	Showers
PARIS	27	81	Clear
PRAGUE	25	77	Overcast
ROME	26	79	Cloudy
SOFIA	29	68	Clear
STOCKHOLM	13	54	Showers
TEHRAN	34	93	Clear
TEL AVIV	27	81	Clear
TUNIS	29	84	Clear
VIENNA	27	81	Clear
WARSAW	29	68	Rain
WASHINGTON	28	82	Hazy
ZURICH	27	81	Clear

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

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June 15, 1976

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— (d) Conbar . . . SF751
— (d) Grobar . . . SF873
— (d) Stockbar . . . SF878
(w) Browninvest . . . $13.53
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd . . . $13.65
(d) Can Secur. Growth Fd. . . . $4.96
(d) A.G.F Japan Fd. . . . $7.89

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l. . . . $14.41
— (w) Capital Fund S.A. . . . $7.71
(d) Capital Rentinvest. . . . LF1,118
(d) Caribico Open-End . . . $127.10
(d) Citadel Fund. . . . $3.06
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd. . . . $833.13
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs. . . . $7.59
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs. . . . $13.42
(d) Convert. Bond Fd N.V. . . . $8.64

CREDIT SUISSE
— (d) Canasec . . . SF570
— (d) C.S Funds-Bonds . . . SF71
— (d) C.S Funds-Int'l. . . . SF67.25
— (d) Energie-Valor . . . SF84.25
— (d) Ussec . . . SF657
— (d) Europa-Valor . . . SF119.75
(i) Crosby Fund S.A . . . $4.31
(d) CSF Fund . . . SF24.15
(d) Crossbow Fund . . . SF4.60
(w) D.G.G. . . . $40.10
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) . . . $1.13
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l. . . . $12.76
(w) Dr Interch. Inv Fd. . . . $11.76
(w) Europe Obligations . . . LF1,008

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra . . . DM20.90
— (d) Intl. Rentenfond . . . DM71.00

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— (w) Fidenty Amer Assets . . . $16.75
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. . . . $51.58
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund . . . $16.53
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund. . . . $39.35
— (d) Fidelity World Fd. . . . $11.76
(w) First Intern'l Fd. . . . $121.98
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec. . . . $13.92
(d) First Nat'l City Fund . . . $28.71
(w) Fleming Fund S.A. . . . $33.56
(w) Fleming Japan Fund. . . . $30.23
(w) Fonsecia Issue Pr. . . . SF1,735
(d) Formula Selection Fd. . . . SF70.30
(d) Fonditalia . . . $9.78
(d) Fund of Nations . . . $5.48
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.) . . . $9.76
(w) Future Australia Fd. . . . Aus.$5.80

G.T (BERMUDA) LIMITED
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund . . . $13.02
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. . . . $30.27
— (w) G.T Dollar Fund . . . $5.72
(w) Guardian G. Fu Int'l. . . . $7.09
(w) Haussmann Holdg. NV. . . . $6.866
(i) H.O.I.T Hobet . . . $25.63
(d) Icefund . . . $8.72
(d) Interfund S.A. . . . $8.63
(w) Intermarket Fund. . . . $111.33
(w) Int'l Inc Fund Jersey . . . $33.33
(r) Int'l Securities Fund . . . $6.43
(r) Invest. Atlantiques. . . . $34.57
(d) Itsiamerica S.A. Fund. . . . $7.92
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. . . . $7.12
(d) I.T.F. Fund N.V. . . . $7.56
(r) Japan Growth Fund . . . $16.16
(d) Japan Selection Fund . . . $48.88
(w) Japan Pacific Fund . . . $16.74

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund. . . . $46.61
— (r) Jardine Selection NV . . . $16.15

(d) KB Income Fund . . . LF1,622
(d) Kleinwort Benson int. F . . . $10.91
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F . . . $21.07
(r) Leveraga Cap Hold . . . $29.55

LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL, MGT S.A.:
—+(w) L&BT Multi-way Fd. . . . SF284
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income . . . SF343
(w) Luxfund . . . $18.98
(m) Magnum Fund Ltd. . . . $37.28
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund. . . . $9.65
(d) Meswirth Int'l Fund. . . . $1.65
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund . . . $3.21
(w) N.A.M.F . . . $83.48
(w) Nippon Fund . . . $42.14
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund . . . $6.30
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fd . . . $6.45
(r) Pegasus Intern'l. . . . $6.81
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund . . . $22.40
(d) Renta Fund . . . LF1,882
(d) Rentinvest . . . LF882
(d) Safe Trust Fund . . . $10.29
(w) Samurai Portfolio . . . SF58.15

Share Realty N.V. . . . $15.40
Share International N.V. . . . $4.68

SEFRO.
— (w) Sefre. (N.A.V.) . . . $12.82
(w) SMH Special Fund . . . DM88.40

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parton Sw M. Fd. . . . SF1,587.50
— (r) Securswiss . . . SF957
(d) Soros Fund . . . $219.46
(w) Star Fund . . . $4.87

SWISS BANK CORP.:
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— (d) Interselor . . . SF84.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio . . . SF374.25
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. . . . SF214.25
— (d) Univ Bond Select . . . SF79.25
— (d) Universal Fund . . . SF93.83
(w) Talent Global Fund . . . $8.90
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold (S.A.) . . . $26.92
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold N.V. . . . $35.89
(w) Transpacific Fund . . . $20.75

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh . . . SF35
— (d) Bond Invest . . . SF98.75
— (d) Convert-Invest . . . SF74.75
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh . . . SF112
— (d) Forsa Swiss Sh . . . SF90.50
— (d) Globinvest . . . SF98
— (d) Pacific Invest. . . . SF80
— (d) Rometac-Invest . . . SF351.50
— (d) Safit South. Afr Sh. . . . SF166
— (d) Sima Swiss Er Zn . . . SF177.50

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt:
(d) Atlantictonds . . . DM16.40
— (d) Europafonds . . . DM21.65
— (d) Unifonds . . . DM30.10
— (d) Unirenta . . . DM41.40
— (d) Unispecial I. . . . DM59.10
(w) United Cap Inv Fu . . . $3.17
(d) U.S Trust Invest. Fd . . . $13.01
(w) Western Growth Fd . . . $6.84
(w) Western Hedge Fund . . . $1,342.88
(w) West Proprietary N.V. . . . $1,508.46
(d) World Equity Grth Fd . . . $435.53
(w) Worldwide Securities . . . $48.79
(w) Worldwide Special . . . $3,861.11

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Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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MOCNOM

UNBART

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GRIEF FIORD DEFAME CRAFTY
Answer: *Location for a big corporation*—MIDRIFF

DENNIS THE MENACE

BOOKS

KING AND JOKER

By Peter Dickinson. Pantheon. 222 pp. $6.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

THE tragicomedy of their upper classes in this century has fascinated quite a few English writers. The pathos of fighting a hopeless battle against homogenization, of insisting on ceremony in an unceremonious time, of defending style when "authenticity" is all the rage—these rearguard actions may be the British equivalent of America's nostalgia.

Now, in "King and Joker," Peter Dickinson paints an oxymoronic picture—life everywhere is becoming increasingly oxymoronic—of an imaginary British royal family. Here is a group of people condemned to lead double lives—in Harrods' window, so to speak—at a time when the usefulness of such lives seems more dubious than ever before. Royalty in England comes ever closer to resembling commemorative statuary, but as Wallace Stevens said: "When General Jackson posed for his statue/He knew how one feels." Kings and queens, princes and princesses know all too well how one feels, only they must not show it. As King Victor in "King and Joker" says, the tension between one's private and one's public self can lead to psychosis. One must develop a genius for repression in order to survive. Court intrigue is becoming a progressively personal and internal affair.

The closest thing in America to royalty is not the president, but the celebrity. (John F. Kennedy was both.) The movie star in the early days of Hollywood was hedged in with almost as many do's and don'ts as the British royal family. On a social level, the members of the royal family are rather like high-wire performers in a circus. If they fall, they have so far to go; there is suspense in the spectacle of their keeping their balance.

Disturbing that balance is the purpose of the Joker in Mr. Dickinson's newest novel. He is bent on proving that the jewels in the crown are false, that nobility is an anachronism, that it would be better if the British public were disillusioned once and for all, disabused of its favorite fairy tale, that old anti-Freudian dream of an ideal mother and father.

"King and Joker" opens with the royal family going down a list of economy measures suggested by a management firm hired for the purpose. So far, 19 out of the 205 measures that have been discussed have been approved. The princess will not hire out as a babysitter. There will be an automatic supply of sealing wax in guest bedrooms. The royal presences have already been pared down: From an absolute monarch, the king has been reduced to a relative figure in public relations. The queen ennobles various charities with her presence. Princess Louise strikes a blow for integration by attending a nonprivate school. Prince Albert is a vegetarian in a country of beefeaters.

King Victor is a qualified MD who is allowed to cure neither persons nor his people. When the butler faints as a result of one of the Joker's pranks, the king is not permitted to "minister" to him without a second opinion from a National Health Service physician. The royal family is bullied by various unto- careless maid has had her fin- ers pinched, that the rock- horse in the royal nursery shou- be screwed immovably to the flo- as a dangerous piece of indu- trial equipment.

"King and Joker" is full of Dickinson's usual flourishes: Wh- the king inspects a guard of honor, he looks at the constab- not with a military, but a me- cal eye and delivers silent dia- noses: "Asthma, poor sod. Whiskey . . . Can that mocnin- be the start of Addison's disease. Because the author loves a pla- convolution in much the sa- way that a lecher loves a volt- tions curve, the king has a double, a "look-alike," whom keeps around for amusement. becomes crucial to the plot know whether it is the dou- or the king himself who is disco- ered in the under-nurse's bed.

While the Joker's pranks gr- increasingly vicious and viole- they are not the center of t- action. They simply provoke series of revelations into the in- mate life and history of the ro- family, a succession of agon- ing reappraisals, as one of c- own national figureheads used say. The Joker's real crime—a- here we see the moral of D- Dickinson's novel—is the invas- of privacy. Instead of assassin- ing the king in classical st- the Joker wants to assassin- his reputation in what one mi- call the modern style.

It turns out, too, that the k- and queen are living in a ménag- à trois for the most noble reas- imaginable. King Victor maki- speech on the radio much the real Edward's abdicat- speech, with the difference t- he is defending the woman loves not against the fact t- she is divorced, but the alle- tion that she is hemophiliac- he threatens to abdicate on- he cannot marry her with pu- approval.

Mr. Dickinson's antic tou- seem to grow with each book- he settles into his idiosyncr- style. Old Nanny Durdy greets the prince and prin- with "Have you done your b- ness?" Shakespeare is take- task for using the word "twa- ing" to describe the harp. King's mother disparages Br- royalty: "This country has history," she scoffs. "How m- kings have you assassina- One! And you did that by c- mittee."

In "King and Joker," Dickinson continues to m- away from the conventional pense novel and his chara- are becoming more convin- with each book. King Victo- especially good. We know hi- well that we can feel with even when he is infuriated- government figures who "refute" when they mean "rep- ate." Princess Louise prefers dreamlike royalty of adolesc- to the mock royalty of her As a princess, she has been into a "double bind"; in an of alienation, she stands d- alone.

Who killed the concept nobility?—not who killed H- Ackroyd?—is the theme of "K- and Joker." If we take not- in its widest sense, we might- that Mr. Dickinson's subject- the crime of the century.

Anatole Broyard is a reviewer for The New York Ti-

Solution to Previous Puzzle

T	O	S	S		U	P	E	N	D		G	L	O	W
E	M	I	T		P	A	N	N	E		L	O	V	E
A	I	D	E		S	I	D	E	S	W	I	P	E	D
S	T	E	P	S	I	N		E	I	D	E	R	S	
		G	O	A	D	S		O	R	N	E			
D	E	L	U	X	E		C	O	V	E	R	S	U	P
O	R	A	T	E		G	A	Z	E	D		I	R	A
R	U	M			R	E	D	E	S			D	I	D
I	C	C		D	A	T	E	D		A	M	E	E	R
S	T	E	P	O	N	I	T		S	T	A	B	L	E
			R	O	O	T		S	M	O	K	Y		
U	P	T	U	R	N			L	I	N	E	S	U	P
T	U	R	N	S	A	B	O	U	T		H	I	R	E
A	M	I	E		N	O	R	T	E		A	D	A	T
H	A	M	S		D	R	E	S	S		Y	E	N	S

BRIDGE — *By Alan Truscott*

A glance at the diagram shows that four spades is virtually a certainty, for North can afford to lose two trump tricks. Three no-trumph would be easy enough from the North position, but South was in jeopardy after a heart lead in spite of possessing 29 hard-card points.

He played the jack from dummy and won with the king when East produced the queen. It would have been slightly better to duck with a view to cutting the opponent's communications if the hearts were divided 5-3 or 6-2.

He now had to guess how to attack the spades, and misguessed by playing to the king. This would have been right if East had held a singleton honor, but was wrong with the actual distribution. The two events were equally likely, but South's play gave him more time if the spades went wrong for him. He then had a last crucial guess in diamonds, and misguessed by leading to the jack.

West won with the diamond queen and knocked out the heart ace, giving the defense five t- before South could establish ninth in diamonds. In the play, North opened one strong and artificial, and bi- the accurate contract of spades.

	NORTH	
	♠ AK10875	
	♡ A5	
	◇ 4	
	♣ AQ83	
WEST (D)		EAST
♠ QJ94		♠ 6
♡ 10985		♡ Q64
◇ Q95		◇ A83
♣ 92		♣ 874
	SOUTH	
	♠ 32	
	♡ K73	
	◇ KJ1076	
	♣ KJ10	

North and south were vu- nerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	1 ♠	Pass	2 ♡
Pass	3 ♣	Pass	3N-
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the heart nine.

هكذا من الأهرام

lew Brewers Pace 8-2 Triumph

hua, Frisella, d Sutherland me Through

VAUKEE, June 15 (UPI). wheeling and dealing that waukee Brewers have been n the last few weeks is beginning to pay off.

Brewers last night beat the ls Angles, 8-2, and three they have acquired in t days—outfielder Von second baseman Gary and and pitcher Danny were part of the victory. rland joined Hank Aaron Money in blasting hom- le Frisella pitched 3 1/3 *in relief and gave up* hit and no runs to seal ry for starter Jerry Au- now 2-2. Joshua played center field, had one hit red one run.

s playing a real good f baseball and I feel the 've acquired are a part hey're doing their job," tee manager Alex Gram- d.

oster shifts came because ers were in a bad slump. dies seem to have shaken n out of it. The Brewers ayed well the last five

mas was happy that Au- was able to come back e shelling he took last his first start.

was much better today," as said. "Slowly but sure- coming along. It takes for young people, es- pitchers. He hasn't got ut he's getting there."

tine is a lefty and he rank Tanana, one of the -handed pitchers around. n Tanana failed in his become the American first nine-game winner now 8-5—he struck out 10 ase his major league lead- ecout total 123.

omer by Aaron was his

Rick Wise
Pitches one hitter

Rowland Office
19-game hitting streak.

third of the season and 748th of his career.

Braves 5, Cards 2

At St. Louis, Andy Messersmith knocked in his first two runs of the season with a pair of singles and outdueled Lynn McGlothen of St. Louis, hurling a seven-hitter as Atlanta defeated the Cardinals, 5-2.

Messersmith kept a two-run rally going in the second inning with a squeeze bunt which scored Ken Henderson from third base with the game's first run. Henderson had walked and taken second on Darrel Chaney's single. A flyout sent Henderson to third. After Messersmith's bunt, Rowland Office hit a run-scoring single, stretching his hitting streak to 19 games.

The Braves took a 3-0 lead in the third when Dave May doubled and scored on Henderson's bloop single. St. Louis scored its first run in the fifth on Jerry Mumphrey's RBI single to break Messersmith's 22-inning shutout string. But the Braves came back with two more in the sixth on back-to-back doubles by Henderson and Chaney and Messersmith's RBI single.

Red Sox 5, Twins 0

At Bloomington, Minn., Rick Wise allowed one hit—an infield single by Jerry Terrell in the third inning—in pitching Boston to a 5-0 victory over Minnesota.

Boston made it 5-0 in the fifth, scoring three times on two walks and singles by Doug Griffin, Bob Heise and Cecil Cooper off starter and loser Joe Decker, 2-6. Boston's Fred Lynn had his hitting streak ended after 14 games.

Royals 5, Tigers 2

At Detroit, Hal McRae and George Brett scored unearned runs in an error-filled fourth inning and Fred Patek drove in *two more* to give Kansas City a 5-2 victory over Detroit.

In winning their sixth straight, the *Royals* used three Tiger *errors* and a double steal in the fourth to score their initial runs off loser Frank McCormack, who was making his major league debut.

Brett singled and went to second on Dan *Meyer's error*. John Mayberry singled and Rusty Staub's bobble on the play allowed Brett to score. McRae, who reached base on a forceout, stole second and catcher John Wockenfuss's throw went into center field to allow McRae to take third. Al Cowens walked and the Royals executed a *double steal* to score McRae.

In the seventh, Patek doubled in *two more runs*. Amos Otis scored the Royals' final run in the eighth on McRae's sacrifice fly. The winning pitcher was Al Fitzmorris, now 8-2.

Expos 2, Padres 0

At San Diego, Barry Foote hit a two-run homer and Don Stanhouse pitched a three-hit shutout as Montreal broke a three-game losing streak in beating San Diego, 3-0.

Stanhouse, 4-2, struck out two and walked three in going all the way for his first major league shutout. Brent Strom, 6-5, was the loser.

Foote extended his hitting streak to five games with his fourth homer in the sixth inning, driving home Pete Mackanin, who was aboard as a result of left-fielder Gene Locklear's three-base error.

Stanhouse walked and scored behind Bombo Rivera's double for an insurance run in the eighth.

Pirates 2, Astros 1

At Houston, Al Oliver hit a fourth-inning solo home run and Jerry Reuss fired a six-hitter to lead Pittsburgh to a 2-1 victory over Houston and give the Pirates their fourth straight triumph.

Reuss, now 7-5, struck out five and walked only one in recording his sixth complete game. Reuss scored the Pirates' second run in the eighth inning when he walked, moved to second on a wild pitch and came home on Tommy Helm's single.

Astros starter J.R. Richard fell to 7-6 despite allowing only five hits in 7 2-3 innings as Houston lost its fourth straight game. Houston scored its run with two out in the ninth. Cesar Cedeno opened the inning with a single, stole second and scored on Enos Cabell's two-out single to right.

Reds 3, Cubs 2

At Cincinnati, Ken Griffey's one-out single off Buddy Schultz in the ninth inning gave Cincinnati a 3-2 victory over Chicago.

Dave Concepcion, who homered leading off the third inning for the Reds' first run, led off the ninth with a single and advanced to second on Ed Armbrister's sacrifice. After Oscar Zamora gave an intentional pass to Pete Rose, he was replaced by Schultz, who was greeted by Griffey's game-winning hit.

The homer by Concepcion and another by George Foster in the sixth accounted for Cincinnati's first two runs off starter Joe Coleman.

Rick Monday's two-run double in the fifth scored the only runs off starter Gary Nolan, who gained his sixth victory against three losses.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	31	22	.585	—
Cleveland	27	27	.500	4 1/2
Boston	26	27	.491	5
Detroit	24	30	.444	7 1/2
Baltimore	24	31	.436	8
Milwaukee	22	29	.431	8
Western Division				
Kansas City	37	19	.661	—
Texas	32	21	.604	3 1/2
Chicago	27	26	.509	8 1/2
Minnesota	27	26	.491	9 1/2
Oakland	27	31	.466	11
California	24	37	.393	15 1/2

Monday's Results

Boston 5, Minnesota 0.
Milwaukee 8, California 2.
Kansas City 5, Detroit 2

Tuesday's Games

Cleveland at Texas, n.
New York at Minnesota, n.
Baltimore at Chicago, n.
Kansas City at Detroit, n
Boston at Oakland, n.
Milwaukee at California, n.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	38	17	.691	—
Pittsburgh	33	25	.569	6 1/2
New York	30	32	.484	11 1/2
Chicago	26	32	.448	13 1/2
St. Louis	25	34	.424	15
Montreal	20	32	.385	15 1/2
Western Division				
Cincinnati	36	22	.633	—
Los Angeles	35	25	.583	3
San Diego	31	27	.534	6
Houston	29	33	.468	10
Atlanta	23	34	.404	13 1/2
San Francisco	23	38	.377	15 1/2

Monday's Results

Cincinnati 3, Chicago 2
Atlanta 5, St. Louis 2.
Pittsburgh 2, Houston 1.
Montreal 3, San Diego 0

Tuesday's Games

Atlanta at St. Louis, n.
Chicago at Cincinnati, n.
Pittsburgh at Houston, n
Montreal at San Diego, n
Los Angeles at New York, n
San Francisco at Philadelphia, n

Monday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chicago ..... 000 020 000—2 7 1
Cincinnati ..... 001 001 001—3 10 0
Coleman, Knowles (7), Zamora (8) Schultz (9) and Swisher. Nolan (5-3) and Bench. L—Zamora (3-2). HR—Concepcion (4th), Foster (12th).

Atlanta ..... 021 002 000—5 11 0
St. Louis ..... 000 010 010—2 7 1
Messersmith (5-5) and Williams; McGlothen, Solomon (9) and Simmons. L—McGlothen (5-8).

Pittsburgh ..... 000 100 010—2 5 1
Houston ..... 000 000 001—1 6 0
Reuss (7-5) and Sanguillen; Richard. Siebert (8), Forsch (9) and Juzo. Herrmann (8). L—Richard (7-6). HR—Oliver (9th).

Montreal ..... 000 200 010—3 5 1
San Diego ..... 000 000 000—0 2 2
Stanhouse (4-2) and Foote; Strom, Reynolds (8) and Kendall. L—Strom (5-5). HR—Foote (4th).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston ..... 020 030 000—5 8 0
Minnesota ..... 000 000 000—0 1 1
Wise (5-3) and Fisk, Decker, Burgmeier (5), Campbell (7), Luebber (9) and Wynegar. L—Decker (3-6)

California ..... 100 001 000—2 6 2
Milwaukee ..... 005 210 00x—8 10 1
Tanana, Hassler (7) and Ellsbarren. Garrett (7); Augustine, Frisella (6) and Moore. W—Augustine (2-3). L—Tanana (8-5). HR—Aaron (33), Sutherland (1st), Money (9th).

Kansas City ... 000 200 210—5 8 1
Detroit ..... 001 000 100—2 10 2
Fitzmorris, Mingori (7), Pattin (9) Hall (9) and Stinson; MacCormack, Crawford (7) and Wockenfuss. W—Fitzmorris (8-2). L—MacCormack (0-1). WC1 ..f ashird aorl adiu aoiaunnnnn

Madrid Title Bout

MADRID, June 15 (Reuters). ——Thailand's Sansaek Muangsurin will defend his World Boxing Council junior welterweight title against former European lightweight champion Miguel Velazquez in the Madrid bullring June 30, it was announced here today.

Foreman, Frazier Fight a Curse

Both Are Trying to Shake Off Aftermaths of Clash in 1973

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, June 15 (NYT).—After the bell rings for the first round tonight at the Nassau Coliseum, a new frame of reference will surround the boxing futures of George Foreman and Joe Frazier, each a former world heavyweight champion. Each needs a new frame. Each has never been quite *the same since their 1973 title bout in Kingston, Jamaica*, when Frazier was knocked down six times and dethroned by Foreman inside two rounds.

But that fight was *merely the splash created by a rock* thrown into a pond. The ripples have affected each boxing career much more. In the weeks before that bout, some boxing people described it as the "Jamaica Affair" because of the shadows of intrigue cast on the island in the sun, notably in the intrigue of the finances. In addition to the $850,000 for Frazier and the $375,000 for Foreman, the boxers were whispered to have received secret bonuses to sweeten the deal—bonuses which everybody involved has denied. But since then, the Jamaica Affair appears to have evolved into the Jamaica Curse, as if someone under a palm tree there has been sticking pins in voodoo dolls. Consider these developments:

- Frazier lost the title and has never regained it.
- Frazier's manager, Yancey Durham, died within a year.
- Foreman lost the title to Muhammad Ali in Zaire less than two years later.
- Foreman's manager, Dick Sadler, was discharged.
- Alex Valdez, the European theatrical agent who was the promoter of the Jamaica bout, soon was eased out of control. Although still in Paris, he is considering returning to his native Peru because of financial woes.
- Paul Fitzriston, the chairman of the Jamaica government firm that sponsored the bout, was slain in a Kingston alley.

And now, 3 1/2 years later, Foreman and Frazier are confronting each other again in a nontitle bout.

Only 27 years old, Foreman has a personality that fluctuates with success or failure. Quiet and humble as challenger, he was an arrogant champion who believed he was invincible, then a bewildered ex-champion. He didn't even watch Ali-Frazier III, the epic.

"I had *something else to do*," he explained. "Something important."

"But what," he was asked, "could possibly be more important to you than watching that fight?"

"I remember now," he said. "The promoter assured me he'd send me the film to study myself."

"And when you saw the film, what did you think?"

"I never did. The promoter never sent it to me."

The Gallant Warrior of Manila

Foreman's thinking in not watching the Manila bout on closed-circuit TV that night is still strange. He hopes to dethrone Ali eventually. Boxing is his business. But last week he appeared to have attained a quiet maturity. At least he spoke with a quiet maturity. His ability to box with a quiet maturity is unproven. But he understands, for example, that Frazier, the gallant warrior of Manila, will be the sentimental favorite tonight.

"I have to acclimate myself to the crowd," Foreman was saying last week. "To the sneers and the jeers."

Foreman understands that his fists must do his talking, that he is without wise counsel. He has a wise trainer in Gil Clancy but no real manager.

"I don't have any manipulating or devastating manager," he said. "I got to do it all by myself."

Foreman also knows that he can get off the canvas and win. He did it against Ron Lyle.

'He Didn't Want to Get Hit'

"That fight really helped him," Clancy says. "There are certain punches you have to have confidence in to throw, but he didn't want to throw those punches because he didn't want to get hit. But now he has been hit and he knows he can be hit and go down and get up and win."

Frazier also knows that. He was at ringside when Lyle dropped Foreman twice.

"When he got hit, he went down," Frazier has said. "I didn't know that about him before."

Qualify for Another Audience With Ali

Now 32, Frazier knows he must win tonight if he is to qualify for another audience with Ali but what Frazier doesn't know is how much of himself he left in Manila, as Ali apparently did. Ali won't know for sure until his title defense against Ken Norton in September but his struggle with Jimmy Young indicated that he apparently left something of himself in Manila, where he described his triumph as "next to death" and where Frazier's manager, Eddie Futch, surrendered from the corner before the 15th round. With his left eye virtually closed, Frazier couldn't see Ali's right hands coming.

"You've got," Futch explained, "to love your fighter."

And tonight, if it's obvious that Frazier left too much of himself in Manila, be assured that Futch will be the first to know. And the first to surrender again. Frazier would not surrender to a 16-inch gun.

"I think Foreman will knock him out in about four," says Angelo Dundee, Ali's trainer. "Foreman's got too much height and strength but if Joe gets past the fifth, I think Foreman will blow sky-high. He expends a lot of energy."

Who knows what the Jamaica Curse will produce?

George Foreman

Frazier Weight Is Career High

UNIONDALE, N.Y., June 15 (AP).—Joe Frazier caused a surprise today when he weighed in at 224.5 pounds, the heaviest of his career and 3 1/2 pounds more than he scaled at an unofficial weigh-in Saturday.

It was 10.5 pounds more than Frazier weighed for his first fight with George Foreman and 9 pounds more than he weighed for his losing effort against Muhammad Ali Oct. 1. Foreman also weighed 224.5 pounds.

Foreman was favored 8-5.

Joe Frazier
AP.

Leaders in Baseball's Major Leagues

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(Based on 185 At-Bats)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
McRae, K.C.	55	209	38	76	.364
G. Brett, K.C.	55	225	35	79	.351
Lynn, Boston	44	167	31	58	.347
Lefiore, Det.	48	186	32	65	.333
Bostock, Min.	38	142	20	45	.321
Carew, Min.	59	209	33	67	.321
Carty, Cle.	51	178	28	57	.320
Yount, Mil	56	198	22	69	.314
Staub, Det.	53	185	28	58	.314
Munson, N.Y.	52	221	29	69	.312

RUNS—Otis, K.C., 38; Hargrove, Tex., 28; North, Oak., 37; R. White, N.Y., 36; Mayberry, K.C., 36.

RUNS BATTED IN—Burroughs, Tex., 44; Chambliss, N.Y., 40; Mayberry, K.C., 38; Otis, K.C., 38; Munson, N.Y., 37; Rudi, Oak., 37.

HITS—G. Brett, K.C., 79; McRae, K.C., 75; Munson, N.Y., 69; Chambliss N.Y., 67; Carew, Min., 67

DOUBLES—McRae, K.C., 15; D Evans, S.P., 14; Howell, Tex., 14; Carty, Cle., 13; Munson, N.Y., 13; Garner, Oak., 13.

TRIPLES—Lefiore, Det., 5; G. Brett, K.C., 5; Garner, Oak., 5; Bumbry, Bal., 4; Piniella, N.Y., 4; Cowens, K.C., 4; Poquette, K.C., 4; North, Oak., 4.

HOME RUNS—Otis, K.C., 11; Yastrzemski, Bos., 10; Bando, Oak., 10; L. May, Bal., 9; Ford, Min., 9

STOLEN BASES—Patek, K.C., 31; North, Oak., 29; Carew, Min., 26; Baylor, Oak., 25; Campaneris, Oak., 23.

PITCHING (6 decisions)—Bird, K.C., 7-1, .875, 2.84; Singer, Min., 5-1, .833, 3.52; Fitzmorris, K.C., 7-2, .778, 3.59; W. Campbell, Min., 7-2, .778, 3.70; Briles, Tex., 6-2, .750, 3.40; Tiant, Bos, 8-3, .727, 2.95; J. Brown, Cle., 5-2, .714, 2.17; Kern, Cle., 5-2, .714, 2.22.

STRIKEOUTS — Tanana, Cal., 111; Ryan, Cal., 104; Blyleven, Tex., 86; Hunter, N.Y., 71; Jenkins, Bos., 62; Gossage, Chi., 62.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

(Based on 185 At-Bats)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
W. Robinson, Pgh.	42	142	22	50	.352
McBride, St. L.	39	147	23	51	.347
A. Oliver, Pgh.	49	196	30	68	.342
Morgan, Cin.	49	155	46	56	.339
Griffey, Cin.	54	204	51	68	.336
Rose, Cin.	59	240	54	81	.338
G. Foster, Cin.	54	210	31	70	.333
W.Crawford, St.L.	50	169	25	56	.331
Cey, L.A.	57	208	33	69	.330
Boone, Phi.	47	152	24	50	.329

RUNS—Rose, Cin., 54; Griffey, Cin., 51; Monday, Chi., 45; Morgan, Cin., 46; Schmidt, Phi., 44.

RUNS BATTED IN—G. Foster, Cin. 53; T. Perez, Cin., 50; Kingman, N.Y., 48; Schmidt, Phi., 47; Morgan, Cin., 46.

HITS—Rose, Cin., 81; Garvey, L.A., 80; Buckner, L.A., 77; Cardenal, Chi., 72; Montanez, S.F., 71.

DOUBLES—Madlock, Chi., 16; Ziak, Pgh., 15; Montanez, San, 15; Millan, N.Y., 14; Griffey, Cin., 14; Rose, Cin., 14; Garvey, L.A., 14.

TRIPLES—D. Parker, Pgh. 7; Tyson, St. L., 7; D. Cash, Phi., 5; W. Davis, S.D., 5; 6 tied with 4.

HOME RUNS—Kingman, N.Y., 23, Schmidt, Phi., 16; Monday, Chi., 11; G. Foster, Cin., 11; Morgan, Cin., 11; Cey, L.A., 11.

STOLEN BASES—Cedeno, Hin., 34; Morgan, Cin., 23; Griffey, Cin., 17; Lopes, L.A., 16; Brock, St. L., 15.

PITCHING (6 decisions)—Matlack, N Y., 6-1, .875, 2.41; Hough, L.A., 7-1 .875, 2.59; R. Jones, S.D., 12-2, .857, 2.10; Reed, Phi., 5-1, .833, 3.52; Zachry, Cin., 5-1, .833, 1.94; Alcala, Cin., 6-2, .750, 4.75; Looborg, Phi., 8-3, .727, 2.60; Kaat, Phi., 5-2, .714, 3.30.

STRIKEOUTS — Seaver, N. Y., 88; Montefusco, S.F., 72; J. Richard, Hin., 69; Messersmith, Atl., 63; P. Nierko, Atl., 63

Suits Filed to Block NBA's Braves Shift

BUFFALO, N.Y., June 15 (UPI). —The city of Buffalo today filed two lawsuits, including a $48-million anti-trust suit against the National Basketball Association, in an attempt to keep the Buffalo Braves from leaving the city.

The action followed an announcement yesterday by Braves owner Paul Snyder that he was selling the club and that the franchise will move to Hollywood, Fla., if the league's board of governors approves the sale.

In Wimbledon Warmup

Panatta Loses Match After 18-Game Streak

NOTTINGHAM, England, June 15 (AP).—Mike Estep of the United States beat Adriano Panatta of Italy, 6-0, 4-6, 6-3, today in a major upset in the John Player tennis tournament.

Panatta, winner of this year's Italian and French titles, had won 18 matches in a row.

That included his *first-round* victory of 3-4, 6-4 over Haroon Rahim of Pakistan here earlier in the day. Panatta arrived last night and found that he had to play twice in a day.

He looked sharp against Rahim but in his second-round match he bowed to Estep's serving and volleying.

Practice on Grass

The players are shooting for a first prize of £10,500 ($8,375) and are getting a precious week of practice on grass before next week's Wimbledon tournament. Panatta said he had not played on grass since Wimbledon last year.

Other Americans going on to the third round included Jimmy Connors, the top seed, Dick Stockton, Bob Lutz, Billy Martin, Stan Smith and Sherwood Stewart.

Connors raced to a 5-4, 6-2 victory over Colin Dibley, the hard-hitting Australian.

Draw Favors Ashe

WIMBLEDON, June 15 (UPI). —Top seed and defending champion Arthur Ashe could have a much easier path to the Wimbledon final than Connors, the draw made today indicated.

Ashe has a first-round match against Ferdy Taygan, the 57th-ranked U.S. player, and could come up against Jan Kodes of Czechoslovakia, in the first clash of seeds, in the third round. If the seedings go to plan, Ashe would then play Raul Ramirez of Mexico in the quarterfinals and Ilie Nastase in the semis.

Connors, seeded second, lost the men's singles crown to Ashe in last year's final. He should have no problem against Antonio Zugarelli of Italy, primarily a clay court player, in the first round.

But then Connors could meet Stan Smith, the 1972 champion; Roscoe Tanner, the No. 5 seed who beat him four day ago, and then meet Bjorn Borg of Sweden in the semifinals.

WTT Adding 2 Teams

CLEVELAND, June 15 (UPI). —World Team Tennis will expand from 10 to 12 teams next season and Margaret Court Smith of Australia is coming out of retirement, it was announced today at a news conference in conjunction with a two-day league meeting.

The new franchises will cost $1 million each. The cities under consideration include Chicago, Atlanta and Dallas-Fort Worth.

Smith, who played for the Hawaii Leis last season but then left tennis because of pregnancy, will play for the Leis the second half of the season.

At the end of the league's first season, WTT was consolidated into 10 teams.

"It was felt that our franchises are now all on solid footing so that we can add on a couple more without getting on shaky ground, as did some other leagues *which expanded too fast*," said Cleveland Nets owner Joe Zingale, a member of the expansion committee.

French Horse Wins Race at Royal Ascot

ASCOT, England, June 15 *(Reuters)*.—France plundered another rich prize here today when Philippe Paquet rode Trepan to a record-breaking win in the Prince of Wales Stakes as Royal Ascot began a four-day run of horsepower and high fashion.

Trepan swept from the rear to win the £11,326 ($22,650) first prize for owner Roland Schafter in a course record time of 2 minutes 3.31 seconds.

It was the third time in four years that a French horse won the 1-1/4-mile race, which is one of the prestige events on the British calendar.

Such master trainers as Angel Penna and Maurice Zilber are here and it appears likely that plenty of Ascote's silver plate and price money is set for export. There is also a powerful challenge from Italian-owned and U.S.-owned entries.

Trepan was a 16-to-1 outsider who left the 7-to-4 favorite Rose Bowl struggling in fourth place.

Trepan's time beat the old record of 2 minutes 6.32 seconds registered by Brigadier Gerard four years ago.

A four-year-old bay colt, Trepan is by Molvedo out of Breakspear II. His trainer is François Boutin.

Anne's Pretender finished second at 100 to 30, with Chil the Kite third at 12 to 1.

Olympic Park Is Taken Over By Organizers

MONTREAL, June 15 (AP).—The Montreal Olympic Organizing Committee (COJO) has officially taken over management of the Olympic Park in a bittersweet ceremony for Montreal Mayor Jean Drapeau.

There were congratulations and a gargantuan buffet. But notably silent was Drapeau, who had been stripped of responsibility for the facilities after construction was plagued by labor delays and spiraling costs. That responsibility was given to the Olympic Installations Board.

The ceremony Sunday was in the stadium, where the summer games will open July 17 and field athletes from around the world will compete for medals.

Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa and Municipal Affairs Minister Victor Goldbloom represented the OIB. Roger Rousseau, commissioner general of COJO, represented the organizers and Drapeau represented the city.

It was a day of victory and defeat for the Montreal mayor. As he had promised, the games will go on. But they aren't as he had envisioned—self-financing. And the very stadium in which he sat was not as he planned it. Missing was the mast, a spire which was to rise nearly 50 stories above the swimming hall and arc over the arena. It was to have been the landmark of the Olympics. But economic hard times and numerous labor delays stunted its growth.

Saints in NFL Get QB Gilliam In $100 Waiver

NEW ORLEANS, June 15 (UPI). —The New Orleans Saints yesterday picked up Pittsburgh Steelers quarterback Joe Gilliam on waivers for a bargain-basement price of $100.

The Steelers placed Gilliam on waivers last month, but he was passed over by all 14 American Football Conference teams, including the expansion Seattle Seahawks, before the Saints' option came up.

During his fouryear tenure with the Steelers, Gilliam reportedly was fined a total of about a 5,000 for breaking club rules. He was put on waivers 10 days ago after failing to report at two traning sessions. The 6-3, 185-pound quarterback said repeatedly last year that he wanted to be traded.

Gilliam has played four years in the National Football League with Pittsburgh. He took over the starting quarterback job midway in the 1974 season when Terry Bradshaw and Terry Hanratty were injured. He led the Steelers to several victories, but Bradshaw regained his starting berth later in the season.

Dutch-German Soccer Repeat Is Shaping Up

By Brian Glanville

DON, June 15 (NYT).—In ow's European Nations quarterfinal in Zagreb, avia, the Dutch play the slovaks. Thursday in Bel- Yugoslavia is host to the Germans. On the face of stage is set Sunday in le for a repeat of the West ny-Netherlands World Cup f 1974—with the odds this on the Dutch. But the vein of good, resilient struck by the Czechoslond the fact that the Yugo- have home advantage, may nd such easy prophecies. Dragan Dzajic played for avia, it is not at all certhat West Germany could Were Gerd Muller still to play for the West Ger- it might make them the tes.

the dazzling and elegant has been frozen out for e reasons by the Yugoslav ger, Miladinic, who actually him go all the way to for the quarterfinal first gainst Wales, then didn't im a game.

As for Muller, he has refused to play for West Germany since the World Cup final. Although the lanky Doppmoller of Kaiserslautern did well enough in the last Nations Cup match against Spain, there is no one in the game as deadly and extraordinary as *Muller*.

Yugoslavia will, however, have Josip Katalinski, even though his French club, Nice, did all it could to keep him for two potentially decisive league matches against Strasbourg and Sochaux —even to the extent of sending their president to Cardiff, when the Yugoslavs played there, to plead for his presence. This is hardly surprising since the big center-half's frequent goals have gained *many league points for* Nice this season, quite apart from his solid effect on the defense.

But the present Yugoslav team, which struggled to a lucky draw in Cardiff against Wales, is not *all that impressive*. The Yugoslavs did so with the help of extremely doubtful tactics and a wretchedly inadequate referee in the East German Rudi Glioeckner, who seems to have lost his touch.

When the Yugoslavs beat Wales in Zagreb, Katalinski did well, as usual, but the truly outstanding player was Branko Oblak, who never plays for *Schalke 04* in the Bundesliga as well as he does for his country. One would imagine that Helmut Shoen, the German manager, won't give him the room he was conceded by the Welsh.

Masterly Forms

Johan Cruyff is again in such masterly form that the Dutch must be favorites for the competition, especially as they have made their peace with the controversial but remarkable Wim Van Hanegem, and brought him and his amazing left foot back *into the midfield*. Johan Neeskens, too, appears to be firing on all cylinders, and the new midfield star, Peters of Nijmegen, cannot get a regular place.

The Czechoslovak players now in form are Masny, the right-winger who destroyed England's chances in October in Bratislava and the massive center-back Ondrus, the Katalinski of his team. Beating the Russians gave the Czechoslovaks immense confidence as well as pleasure, but they do not have quite the class to withstand a team inspired by Cruyff.

Meanwhile, England seems to have found a new midfield star in the 19-year-old Chelsea inside-forward, Ray (Butch) Wilkins, son of George Wilkins, the former Brentford inside-right. Butch did almost incredibly well on *what should* have been a difficult debut against the Italians, in New York.

"*Before we reached* the stadium," he said, "I crashed out, I felt really terrible. I had a bad stomach ache, but once you're on the actual park and the lads are shouting at you, encouraging you, it's made a lot easier."

Can Chelsea, beset by debts, afford now to keep him? Again: can they afford to sell him?

Attendance in U.S.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Less than halfway through its 240-game schedule, the North American Soccer League has moved past the million mark in attendance, up 288,389 over the same number of games last year.

27. Keep in touch between visits.

(An international call means business.)

Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.

photo: M. Holtz

Badrutt's PALACE HOTEL ST. MORITZ

Relax and enjoy a perfect holiday
Golf 18 holes — 3 Tennis courts

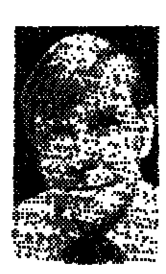
Especially easy terms for our American guests
Season June 25 to September.

Observer

A Fruitful Exchange

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—In Washington, New York politicians are famous for their naïveté. And justly so. Right now, for example, New York politicians believe it is terribly vital to clear the pimps and prostitutes from the streets of midtown Manhattan during the week of the Democratic National Convention.



Baker

The feeling is that Democrats would be so shocked by the evidence of sex's survival that they might sink into a catatonic depression in which they would be unable to nominate anybody for president. Let's not trifle with the temptation to suggest that this eventuality could be the happiest of all possible political outcomes, for there isn't a grain of plausibility in it.

The truth is that Democrats are not nearly so delicate as New York politicians believe. Democrats, after all, are the people who invented Washington, and Washington is not only their home office, but also their natural habitat. What Rome is to the Pope, Washington is to a Democrat.

New York politicians, being innocent, nevertheless insist that the Manhattan flesh market must be closed for the Democratic week. They even have legislation, which will probably be both ineffectual and unconstitutional, to clean up. I should like to offer a more sensible suggestion.

Would it not be saner to persuade New York's pimps and prostitutes to hold a convention of their own in Washington the week the Democrats are convening in New York? All of them could doubtless do with a week off, and this being the Bicentennial summer, what could be more appropriate than a week in the nation's capital?

* * *

I put this suggestion recently to an Eighth Avenue pimp who calls himself Harry, and received a cool reception at first. He liked the idea of predawn wading in the Tidal Basin. He agreed that many of the women with whom he worked could profit from the easy availability of courses in nontyping.

If the working sessions could produce famous book agents to show the delegates how to earn six-figure paperback royalties by taping congressmen's telephone conversations, he conceded, the convention might even be productive. But he still didn't like it.

Harry was so angered by the suggestion that he stalked to his pimpmobile and started furiously polishing the fox tail on its gearshift lever to work off steam. A young woman in hot pants left her telephone-booth residence to join him. "What's wrong, Harry?" she asked.

"Lolita," he said, "suppose some creep comes up to you and says would you like to spend a week in Washington?"

Lolita shuddered. "The streets are crawling with congressmen and predatory female clerks," Lolita said. "The whole scene is sick."

Lolita thought for a moment. "Of course," she said, "if the cops would sweep the streets of congressmen and telephone-recording ladies for the week we were going to spend there, it might not be so bad."

"Maybe," Harry said to me. "A lot of the girls that work here are hardly more than kids. I wouldn't want kids exposed to congressmen carrying on. It could ruin their respect for the government. But if all of them can be swept off the streets for a week, maybe locked up temporarily on some unconstitutional pretext..."

"But that won't be necessary, Harry," I said. "They'll all be right here in New York for the week."

"Only the Democrats," said Harry. "Not the Republicans. What about the Republicans?"

"Did you ever hear of a Republican carrying on with anything except a balanced budget?" I asked.

Harry and Lolita looked thoughtful. "It just might be the safe time to go," Harry mused.

"Especially if the cops aren't planning to sweep them off the streets when they get here," murmured Lolita.

E.B. White Takes on Xerox Corp. and Wins

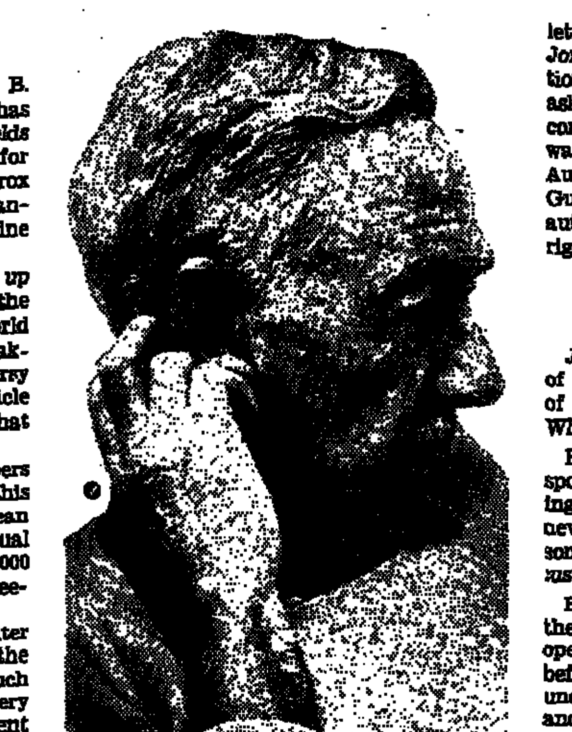
By Lucinda Franks

NEW YORK, June 15 (NYT).—E. B. White, the American essayist who has lived secluded with his hens, his hayfields and his typewriter on a farm in Maine for close to 40 years, has persuaded the Xerox Corp., in an exchange of letters, to abandon plans for underwriting magazine articles.

The 76-year-old author, who closed up his New York apartment and fled the "wonderful, seductive and untidy" world of letters long ago, was nudged into speaking out on a public literary controversy when Esquire magazine published an article by Harrison E. Salisbury last February that was sponsored by Xerox.

"I have great respect for all newspapers and magazines," said White, "and this Xerox-Esquire arrangement would mean that any rich corporation or rich individual could pick out a reporter and put $50,000 on him and that would be the end of freedom of the press."

White, whose influence as both writer and editor helped for decades to shape the New Yorker magazine, doesn't write much any more—"The words don't come very well"—but the Xerox-Esquire arrangement did something to him. "It made me jump," he said. "And when I jump, I jump in the direction of a typewriter."



E. B. White

A Letter

So he fired off a letter to the Ellsworth American, his favorite newspaper near his home in Brooklin, Maine, calling the arrangement a disaster for freedom of the press. There ensued a long correspondence between Xerox and the essayist, with Xerox finally deferring to White's eminence.

"He stopped us in our tracks," said David Curtin, vice-president of communications for Xerox, which had been planning two more similar projects with writers. "We have enormous respect for Mr. White and if this was unsettling to him, it was just not worth continuing it."

"I was a little surprised," said White in a telephone interview. "When you get to be as big as a corporation, you don't have to listen to a little fellow like me."

White for many years wrote the opening pages of the New Yorker—"Notes and Comments"—touching on politics or city life or art or anything else that sparked his imagination. His literary work includes essays, poetry, children's books and even a writing manual.

The article by Salisbury, a former associate editor of The New York Times, provoked editorials around the country and protests from writers who feared that it would set a precedent for encroachment by advertisers into the traditionally independent editorial side of journalism.

Under the arrangement, Xerox paid Esquire to commission Salisbury to write "Travels Through America," a 23-page article that took six months to complete. Salisbury was paid $40,000 plus $15,000 in expenses. Esquire in turn received a contract for a $115,000 advertising package from Xerox for one year.

The agreement stipulated that Xerox would not interfere with or have any influence over the article, but would run full-page ads at the beginning and the end of the article. If the corporation did not like the essay, Esquire would be free to publish it, without returning Xerox's money, but without identifying it with Xerox in any way.

"It was an experimental idea and since the big corporations sponsor television specials and other cultural enterprises, I saw nothing wrong with it," said Salisbury yesterday, responding to White's criticism. He added that "magazines are suffering from lack of funds to pay their writers.

"I've had no bad feedback from the article and if it is done just like our arrangement, that's fine," he said. "It worked like a charm."

But when Xerox was informed of White's letter in the Ellsworth American, W. B. Jones, director of communications operations, wrote the author a heartfelt letter asking for an elaboration of his views. The correspondence between Jones and White was published in the new issue of the Author's Guild bulletin. The Author's Guild is a national society of professional authors that involves itself in authors' rights.

'Some Dismay'

Jones wrote that as "a long-time admirer of your work" and as one of the instigators of the Esquire arrangement, he had read White's letter with "some dismay."

He explained that Xerox has viewed the sponsorship as an extension of its backing of television programs, which "...were never about our business in any way; in some cases they were so controversial that customers tossed out their Xerox machines."

He added that he saw no problem with the company's sponsorship, provided it was open and identified; the writer was paid before the piece appeared; the writer understood that it was a single assignment and that he would get no orders no matter what Xerox thought of the article, and that the magazine retained full editorial control of the project.

White wrote back that he still saw something ominous in it all: "... It was as though Esquire had gone on relief, was accepting its first welfare payment, and was not its own man any more." He continued:

"Whenever money changes hands, something goes along with it—an intangible something that varies with the circumstances. It would be hard to resist the suspicion that Esquire feels indebted to Xerox, that Mr. Salisbury feels indebted to both, and that the ownership or sovereignty of Esquire has been nibbled all around the edges."

"I don't want IBM or the National Rifle Association providing me with a funded spectacular when I open my paper," White wrote. "I want to read what the editor and publisher have managed to dig up on their own—and paid for out of the till."

Jones wrote back two short replies to White's long letter. In the first, he thanked him for "telling me what I didn't want to hear" and in the second, he said Xerox had decided to abandon two planned similar projects with other magazines and writers, the names of which the company would not disclose.

"Your correspondence was a primary factor in our reconsideration and we do appreciate your help in reaching what I am convinced is the right decision."

PEOPLE: *Press to Hear Connie Francis Case*

The U.S. Court of Appeals has overturned a judge's ruling barring the press and public from the New York courtroom where singer **Connie Francis's** $5-million suit against Howard Johnson Inc., is being heard. Judge **Thomas Platt** made the ruling after Miss Francis's lawyer, **Richard Frank**, said that reporting of the trial was creating a "carnival atmosphere." Miss Francis, 37, charges that a Howard Johnson motel at Westbury, N.Y., was not adequately protected. She was raped while staying there. The New York Daily News and the New York Press Club made the appeal against the gag rule to the higher court.

Connie Francis
... *open court*

* * *

The marriage next Saturday of **King Carl XVI Gustav** to **Sylvia Sommerlath** will cost the royal court and Swedish taxpayers $1.3 million or more, with most of the money going for police security. Police superintendent **Bengt Allerheim** said Monday that 400 officers from other cities will be brought to Stockholm to reinforce the capital's 600-man force. The cost is expected to be around $1 million. Sweden is spending nearly $60,000 for facilities for foreign news media and has a request from its own broadcasting corporation for $120,000 in return for coverage. But the King is footing the bill for a post-wedding luncheon expected to cost $17,000 and a dinner party costing about $22,000. More than 1,200 people have been invited to the church wedding and 300 to the luncheon.

* * *

Jack Davis of Hamilton, Bermuda, is president-elect of Rotary International. He was named Monday in New Orleans and will assume the presidency in July 1, 1977, succeeding **Robert Manchester** of Ohio. The position of president-elect had been surrounded by controversy when last year the nominating committee put forward the name of a former Nazi, **Wolfgang Wick**, of Austria. Wick withdrew his name in April after protests from Rotarians in Israel and Scandinavia.

* * *

Iranian Commerce Minister **Manuchehr Taslimi** was falsely accused of purse snatching in a Copenhagen department store Monday by a woman who said that she pointed him out because he looked alien. Taslimi, on a trade mission to Denmark, was shopping, accompanied by four male secretaries, when a female customer pointed him out as the man who had stolen her purse. After a half hour of investigation, the police cleared up the case—the woman remembering that she had forgotten the purse at a nearby counter. Taslimi later accused Denmark of using police state tactics.

* * *

"I'm not asking people to admire me for what I've done," said former Black Panther **Warren Kimbro**, who was convicted of second-degree murder in 1969, serving almost three years in prison. He wants people to "admire me for what I have done in spite of what I have done." Kimbro, now 43, who has a master's degree from Harvard and is assistant dean of student affairs at Eastern Connecticut State College, was selected as graduation speaker by a student committee at Fitch, Conn., high school. Parents are threatening not to allow their children to attend the ceremony Thursday. Others are protesting to the board of education. Kimbro said he was surprised by the stir. He planned, he said, to caution the students "on who they choose as friends and encourage them to know that you can pick yourself up if you work hard."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

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